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Immigrants Clamor To Pledge Allegiance

A Surge of Naturalizations in U.S.

By Sam Howe Verhovek
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — At the George R. Brown Convention Center here this week, more than 6,000 people from 80 countries stood and took the oath to become citizens of the United States. Next Tuesday at Texas Stadium, where the Dallas Cowboys play their home football games, 10,000 people will do so.

The next day, in San Jose, California, from 12,000 to 15,000 people are expected to take the oath, renouncing allegiance to "any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty," and becoming American citizens.

These mass swearings-in are all part of a surge in naturalizations in recent months that has no parallel in U.S. history, one that many experts say is fueled in part by the anti-immigrant laws and public sentiment of recent years.

There are other factors at work as well, such as major changes in immigration laws several years ago that are only now allowing some immigrants to apply for citizenship or that make it easier for others to do so. And the increases have embroiled the Clinton administration in election-year accusations that it is engaged in a large-scale effort to turn out new Democratic voters this fall.

Whatever the causes, the results are unquestionable and unprecedented: By the time the fiscal year ends Sept. 30, nearly 1.1 million immigrants will have become citizens this year, shattering the record, set just last year, of 445,853 naturalizations, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The previous record was in 1944, when 441,979 foreign-born residents became U.S. citizens.

More than 75 percent of the new citizens are concentrated in and around six cities, all in states with large electoral votes: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco, Miami and Houston.

For years, millions of immigrants have lived in the United States with no particular sense of urgency to become U.S. citizens. That was especially true for many Mexican-born residents here, who could more easily keep their ties to Mexico because of their proximity to that country and who have constituted the largest single group of people, by nationality, applying for citizenship today.

But more than any other single event, say many people who work with immigrants or study immigration issues, the passage two years ago of Proposition 187 in California has spurred many immigrants to exercise their legal right to apply for U.S. citizenship. The California referendum, approved by voters, was intended to crack down on benefits for illegal immigrants but was widely interpreted as an attack on all immigrants.

"When 187 passed, it sparked a lot of concerns all over the country," said Maria Jimenez, director of the immigration law monitoring project for the American Friends Service Committee, which provides services for immigrants. "Let's say it was sort of the bell that woke up the sleeping giant."

Now there is another, possibly even louder bell: the welfare law that President Bill Clinton signed last month and is intended to save $55 billion over the next six years, in part by substantially cutting a number of benefits for legal immigrants.

Anxiety over these policy changes was palpable among many of the 3,200 people sworn in as U.S. citizens on Thursday morning in Houston, the first of two such events here that day, and many said the changes were a primary reason for becoming naturalized.

"I just never thought I really needed it before," said Felicitas O. Velasquez, a 57-year-old school custodian who was born in Mexico and has lived in Houston since 1959, and who decided to apply for citizenship last year. "But I've heard a lot on the news. Everybody says that maybe now is a good time to become a citizen. If you're not, they're coming after you."

P. Carter Smith/The New York Times

Immigrants taking the oath in Houston to become U.S. citizens.

Anja Niedringhaus/Agence France-Presse

John Kornblum, U.S. assistant secretary of state, left, and Richard Holbrooke, architect of the peace pact, right, at the Sarajevo airport Friday.

Exhausted, Bosnia Votes

Village Mirrors a Broken Nation's Woes

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

TRNOVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — With most of its villages in ruins, its forests and fields saturated with mines and its people plagued by memories of slaughter and loss, Bosnia can hardly be considered at peace.

But the warfare that raged across these mountains, hamlets and cities for nearly four years has sputtered out in exhaustion. Hate and fury have given way to pain and mourning. And the principal hope, as this devastated nation votes Saturday in the first elections in six years, is that war will never resume again.

"We can live with anything now except war," said 62-year-old Sofija Jokic, as she and her husband boiled pieces of pumpkin in a blackened pot over a wood fire. "The rest does not interest us."

It is left for the international architects of these elections to debate whether ethnic Croats, Serbs and Muslims — who will vote for a three-person presidency and joint Parliament — will create common institutions that will integrate the three distinct ethnic enclaves.

Most Bosnians are beyond caring, although they see in the current partition of the country an end to the kind of frictions that led to so much death and misery.

The business of slaughter is stale and worthless coinage today. Bosnians are struggling to make a place for themselves in a world where a pane of glass is a coveted luxury and a small cabbage patch the only thing that stands between a family and hunger.

Most simply want a job. And most watch in disgust as the few jobs available in the three enclaves go to the supporters of the ruling parties, all of whom promote political programs based on ethnic purity and intolerance.

Trnovo saw as much of the war as any village in Bosnia. Most of its buildings

See BOSNIA, Page 7

Expecting the Worst: An Extremist Landslide

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — If political conditions in Bosnia-Herzegovina are so rancorous, polarized and intractable as to make the elections Saturday almost pointless by democratic standards, why have Western governments insisted on proceeding with the voting, scheduled a year ago?

The answer, U.S. and European policymakers say, is that the elections are directed more at sustaining public support in Western countries for what is left of peacemaking efforts in Bosnia than at suddenly producing a multiethnic democracy. No miracles are expected.

In Bonn, a German official put it simply: "We're not doing church work. We're there to make sure the fighting stays stopped, and there's no backing or money for any idealistic ideas like teaching people democracy when they don't want it."

A U.S. official agreed: "Of course, the extremists are going to win. Nobody ever thought anything different."

Many observers are resigned to seeing Croats, Muslims and Serbs, voting in their ethnic enclaves, elect hard-line leaders who are clearly hostile to democratic practices and oppose moves to revive ethnically mixed communities.

The U.S. official, like his European counterparts, denied that his assessment — which sounded close to writing off the election — was merely hindsight as

NEWS ANALYSIS

governments revise their goals to fit the situation after a year spent trying to implement the peace accords hammered out in Dayton, Ohio.

The elections, even imperfect, permit the emergence of national institutions for Bosnia, the American said.

European officials, too, denied that there was any need to scale back expectations in Western countries, saying that public opinion has already digested the unpalatable news about how difficult

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Wall Street Soars To a Record High

A 'Magic Moment' for Stocks As Data Soothe Inflation Fears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Evidence that U.S. consumer prices remain in check sparked a broad stock-market rally on Friday that pushed the Dow Jones industrial index into record territory.

The index soared 66.58 points, or 1.1 percent, to 5,838.52, surpassing the record high of 5,796.10 set in the course of trading on May 23 and the record close of 5,778 set May 22.

British and German shares also ended at record highs on Friday, celebrating the U.S. inflation data and Wall Street's surge. (Page 11)

The Labor Department reported that consumer prices rose a mere 0.1 percent in August, down from a gain of 0.3 percent in July. In addition, retail sales were reported showing a 0.2 percent increase in August, considerably lower than widespread predictions of a gain of about 0.6 percent.

The news spurred the inflation-sensitive bond market to sharp gains, which carried over into stocks.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond slid from 7.07 percent on Thursday to 6.95 percent, the lowest since Aug. 23. Falling government yields lower borrowing costs for business and individuals, which helps corporate profits.

"In an election year, the Fed would rather not make a move on monetary policy, and these figures could provide them with some justification," according to Arthur Hogan, an equity strategist at Dean Witter.

If the Federal Reserve Board were to act at its next policy-making session on Sept. 24, analysts predicted, it would raise rates by at most a quarter point, not enough to slow the economy significantly or to destabilize financial markets, which had feared a half-point increase.

The new numbers "take the pressure off the Federal Reserve to raise rates at the next meeting," said Barry Berman, head trader at Robert W. Baird & Co. in Milwaukee. "It looks as if we're back where we were earlier in the year, where we are in an environment with low inflation and slow growth."

Wall Street breathed a sigh of relief as recurring fears during the summer of an overheated economy, inflationary acceleration, and a tighter Fed monetary policy seemed to dissipate.

The technology-laden Nasdaq composite index closed 21.76 points higher at 1,187.57 as that sector awakened from its recent slumber.

In a week, the Dow has climbed nearly 4 percent because of a jump in oil stocks, a rebound by high-technology shares and the easing of fears of higher rates.

With the Dow Jones industrials index finally able to establish a new high and technology stocks fully participating in the rally, analysts saw signs that a new surge could be under way.

"Mood, momentum and money flow are back in gear," said Alan Ackerman, a market strategist at Fahnestock & Co. "This is the magic moment that people have talked so often about, the Dow has broken through 5,800 and now some have lifted their sights to 6,000."

Technology stocks staged an especially strong rally, sparked by votes of confidence from several investment firms.

SoundView Financial Group, a respected brokerage house with strong credentials in technology coverage, raised its recommended short-term weighting on the sector and said it expected the group to outperform the broader market.

"We believe that over the next four to five months, technology stocks as measured by the SoundView Index should outperform the broader averages on both a relative and absolute basis," said James Townsend, a strategist at SoundView.

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Bonn Slashes The Social Net To Help Join EU Currency

Reuters

BONN — The German Parliament approved Friday three important measures in Bonn's austerity drive, which aims to cut 70 billion Deutsche marks from public spending next year to help the country qualify for Europe's planned single currency.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition stayed together to vote to pass bills covering changes in the pension and health systems as well as cuts in sick pay and in workers' protection from firing.

Bonn is seeking to get the public deficit back under 3 percent of gross domestic product, as required for countries joining the single currency.

Germany spends about a trillion DM a year — equivalent to a third of its gross domestic product — for social purposes, including unemployment, health and pensions. Mr. Kohl's cuts would lop about 2 percent off this total.

Question marks remain, however, over the government's ability to cut nearly 10 billion DM ($6.5 billion) from unemployment spending next year because joblessness is now expected to stay close to record postwar levels of 4 million.

The votes, which were cliffhangers because Mr. Kohl had only four supporters over the majority he needed, overturned objections to the bills lodged Thursday by the upper house of Parliament, which is controlled by the opposition Social Democrats.

With the passage, Bonn's austerity package, initiated nine months ago, took a major step forward. Most of the spending cuts Bonn is seeking for 1997 are now assured.

"This is an important day for Germany," Finance Minister Theo Waigel told deputies. "The eyes of the world are on us."

Trade unions and Social Democrats had pledged to resist the cuts, but only a handful of protesters gathered near the Parliament in Bonn.

Some of the tax changes included in the reform package remain to be thrashed out with the opposition in the upper house in talks over the 1997 tax bill.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 66.58	Up 0.98%
5838.52	138.50

The Dollar

New York,	Fri. close	previous close
DM	1.514	1.5128
Pound	1.5555	1.5555
Yen	110.475	110.155
FF	5.1573	5.1645

Iraqis Take a Step Back, Vowing Not to Attack Jets

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Iraqi government abruptly announced Friday that it would no longer shoot at American jets enforcing the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq, leading American policymakers to reconsider plans to attack Iraq.

The Pentagon said that although it was "encouraged" by the Iraqi announcement, the United States would continue its buildup in the region, and that it had not abandoned plans for a punishing military attack in response to Iraqi strikes earlier this week.

"It will reduce tensions if he stops shooting at our airplanes," said Kenneth Bacon, the Pentagon's chief spokesman, referring to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

The Pentagon has reported that Iraq fired four surface-to-air missiles this week, apparently in hopes of shooting down allied planes patrolling the no-flight zone.

Iraq's move on Friday put the United States again in an awkward position, with the announcement in Baghdad coming just as some of the most menacing weapons in the American arsenal had begun to arrive in the Gulf for an attack on Iraq that had appeared inevitable. Eight F-117A Stealth fighter-bombers arrived on Friday morning in Kuwait, which was expected to be an important staging point for the new round of attacks.

In a Kurdish city, the people 'don't know what to do.' Page 5.

In parts of the Arab world, the Iraqi announcement was portrayed as important conciliatory move toward the United States, and another American attack on Iraq would now be perceived in some neighboring Arab states as a unjustifiable infringement on Iraq's sovereignty.

American concern over the potential of a split between the United States and its Arab allies were made clear by the disclosure that Defense Secretary William Perry would fly to the Gulf on Friday night to meet with Arab leaders over the face-off with Iraq.

Iraq's ruling Revolution Command

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	1,1 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	E£ 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Paul Hanna/Reuters

Mr. Bossi raising the flask of water.

Separatism on the March

Northern Italian Leader on 3-Day Trek To Proclaim 'Padania Independence'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PIAN DEL RE, Italy — Umberto Bossi, the Italian separatist leader, on Friday launched a weekend of demonstrations along the River Po that will lead to a "proclamation of independence" Sunday for his self-styled northern republic.

Mr. Bossi has brushed off evidence that his separatist campaign has little support, even among his Northern League's own voters. An opinion poll published Friday showed that only 7.6 percent of Italians favored splitting the country.

His campaign has been condemned across the political spectrum, with his opponents saying that federal reform, not separation, is the best response to frustration with high taxes, government bureaucracy and inefficiency.

The Northern League leader filled a Venetian-glass flask with water at Pian del Re, the mountain source of Italy's longest river, just before he began a three-day "March to the Sea" that he hopes will draw at least a million followers.

"Water is the source of all things, of life, of Padania," said Mr. Bossi.

"This is a symbolic act. This water from the Po, from Padania, will be on the stage when the independence of Padania is declared on Sunday," he said to shouts of "Bossi, Bossi" and "Freedom."

The weekend of demonstrations, including some by supporters of Italian unity, will end Sunday with Mr. Bossi's proclamation in Venice of a "federal republic of Padania," his name for the self-styled state. He has said he hopes

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AGENDA

Dole Re-enters Legislative Fray

Bob Dole, the Republican candidate for president, has staged a comeback — to the legislative fray. Just three months after resigning from the Senate, he has successfully weighed in to help kill a treaty that would ban the production of poison gas and to derail, for now, an immigration bill. With his campaign flagging, the legislative process on Capitol Hill just may be the place where he can score politically. But not everyone thinks it is a smart idea, including a longtime Dole ally, Alan Simpson of Wyoming, who took the former Senate majority leader to task for blocking the immigration bill and declared, "I can't believe they are doing this." (Page 5)

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Voters Tend to Forgive Clinton

ASIA/PACIFIC Page 4.
Okinawa Relents on U.S. Bases

INTERNATIONAL Page 5.
Kurd Chief Stirs Unease in North

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Yeltsin Doctors Would Bypass Russia

If They Were Having Heart Operation, They'd Have It in West

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Two senior heart surgeons at the special cardiological center where Boris Yeltsin is likely to undergo surgery in the next few weeks say that if they were facing bypass surgery, they would prefer to have it done in the West — even though they believe that the best doctors, equipment and level of care in Moscow are on a par with Western standards.

"It goes without saying that if it were for myself or a close relative, I'd do it in the West," said a surgeon named Mikhail, who has 12 years' experience at the Russian Research and Production Cardiological Center, where the Russian president is expected to undergo surgery. Like other physicians interviewed, he asked that his full name not be used.

Despite the dubious quality of health care in many Russian hospitals, the cardiological center — known as the Chazov Center, after the cardiologist who founded it 20 years ago — is generally acknowledged to be an exception.

In a dozen interviews at the center, doctors, nurses, technicians, researchers and workers agreed that standards at the center have been and remain high. Government funding for the Chazov Center is comparatively generous, thanks to its close ties to senior officials who have undergone surgery there, according to the newspaper Obshchaya Gazeta.

The surgeon named Mikhail explained a major drawback in the Yeltsin operation. "The number of operations performed is important," he said. "If we perform several hundred of these bypass operations a year, some Western hospitals perform several thousand. Maybe the surgeons here are no less skilled, but the whole process in the West is smoother."

Sergei Mironov, the chief physician at the Kremlin medical center, the government's own elite facility, acknowledged as much Thursday. He said that top foreign heart specialists — in particular, Dr. Michael DeBakey of Baylor College of Medicine in Houston — would be invited to assist with Mr. Yeltsin's case.

"This is no time for patriotism," Mr. Mironov said. "We can do a lot, but I think in this particular case that we should invite leading foreign specialists."

But Dr. DeBakey said in the United States that he had not been asked to assist in the operation or to give advice on Mr. Yeltsin's medical treatment. Reports that he will be involved are "very curious," he said. "If it's true, why haven't I been informed?"

Dr. DeBakey said he received a fax last week from Rinat Akchurin, the surgeon who will probably perform the operation on Mr. Yeltsin and who studied in Texas with Dr. DeBakey for two years. The message, however, concerned only Dr. DeBakey's participation in a Moscow symposium at the end of the month and made no mention of Mr. Yeltsin.

Dr. DeBakey said, however, that if asked, he would be willing to help with the president's case.

The questions of where Mr. Yeltsin will undergo his operation and who will perform it are extremely sensitive here. Many Russians take it as a point of national pride that their leading medical centers and specialists are as good as their German or American counterparts.

When the president announced that he would undergo heart surgery, he made a point of saying that the operation would be performed in Russia, on the recommendation of "our doctors."

Yet many Russians who have had a brush with the country's crumbling, underfunded health care system have come away with harrowing stories about callous or incompetent treatment, unsanitary conditions and critical shortages of medicine and supplies.

Russian hospitals, like most undertakings subsidized by the government, tend to be rundown, grubby and dreary. Salaries are paltry and waiting lists for medical procedures can be weeks or months long.

For example, the medical center where the operation may be performed has a shabby exterior and a dimly lit lobby where people stand around smoking cigarettes. Average salaries for physicians at the center are about $75 a month. Senior doctors with many years' experience may earn around $150 a month, although they often make much more from private patients and special consulting deals.

The center, standing amid a maze of specialized medical institutions and research centers on the western outskirts of the capital, is fully stocked with modern, Western-made equipment. Patients are never required to bring their own medicine, a practice not unusual at many other hospitals.

The declining quality of health care, along with hazardous environmental conditions, poor occupational safety standards and sky-high smoking and drinking rates are major factors in a perilous drop in the life expectancy of Russian men, which now stands at 57 years. Mr. Yeltsin is 65.

Brett Coomer/The Associated Press

Dr. Michael DeBakey, standing in his conference room at Methodist Hospital in Houston, said he had not been informed by the Russian government that he would be asked to assist at Mr. Yeltsin's surgery.

2d Minister Said to Be Tied To Belgium's Political Killing

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — A second former cabinet minister is under investigation in connection with the 1991 slaying of a longtime Socialist leader, Belgian media reported Friday.

Reports said an informer had told the police that Guy Mathot, a former interior minister in the regional government of French-speaking Wallonia, had helped plot the assassination.

In television interviews, Mr. Mathot denied any connection with the case. The police have not yet arrested or questioned him.

Mr. Mathot is the second prominent Walloon politician to be implicated in the case. The police last week arrested Alain Van der Biest, a former interior minister in Wallonia and pensions minister in the federal government.

Both were prominent members of the francophone Socialist Party, which is at the center of the investigation into the slaying of Andre Cools, the party's patriarch for two decades and a former deputy prime minister of Belgium.

Mr. Cools was gunned down in the east Belgian city of Liege on July 18, 1991, a few months after ending a career of four decades in regional and national government.

The assassination remained a mystery until police, tipped off by their informer, arrested five men last week, including Mr. Van der Biest. A sixth was arrested Thursday.

The arrests rekindled allegations that a cover-up by politicians and judicial authorities may have prevented authorities from making progress in the case for years.

The case and a separate investigation into a deadly child-sex scandal have deeply shaken Belgians' faith in their legal system and sparked calls for sweeping changes. The government and King Albert II have promised to get to the bottom of the cases.

According to Belgian media, the police suspect that two gunmen connected to the Mafia carried out the Cools killing after being recruited by Belgian conspirators worried that Mr. Cools might reveal official corruption. Investigators have reportedly identified the two suspects and believe they are in Sicily.

While investigating Mr. Cools's murder, police uncovered a possibly related scandal involving bribes paid by an Italian helicopter-maker to Socialist politicians.

Foes Play Down Burundi's End Of 2 Key Bans

Reuters

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — The rebels of Burundi and the country's main Tutsi and Hutu parties have dismissed the lifting of political bans by the military ruler, Pierre Buyoya, describing them Friday as a move to loosen international sanctions.

The Burundian Army, meanwhile, said that its troops killed seven Hutu rebels Thursday and that they had been members of the group that killed Burundi's senior Roman Catholic prelate in an ambush Monday.

Major Buyoya's government, which was appointed by the military, announced late Thursday that it was immediately lifting bans on all political parties and the national assembly that were imposed after the coup July 25.

Charles Mukasi, leader of the Uprona Party, which is dominated by Tutsi, responded by saying that Parliament had no real power even before Major Buyoya took over in the army coup and that it would stay powerless.

"Lifting the ban on Parliament is a cosmetic change simply designed to please" Julius Nyerere, said Mr. Mukasi. The former Tanzanian president coordinated the regional sanctions that were imposed July 31.

If genuine, the changes meet two of the three conditions set by African leaders before they will remove the embargo on the landlocked country. The third condition is unconditional peace negotiations among all parties, including Hutu rebels.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Le Pen to March in Marseille

MARSEILLE — The French extreme-right politician, Jean-Marie Le Pen, plans to lead a racially charged march in Marseille on Saturday over the killing of a white teenager by a youth of North African origin, despite an appeal from the victim's father.

The prefect of the region refused to ban the demonstration, saying that to prevent it would require a huge police presence inappropriate for a day of mourning.

Mr. Le Pen called the crime an "anti-French racist murder." His National Front party plans to march a few hours before the funeral, despite a plea from the father of 14-year-old Nicolas Bourgat against "political exploitation" of his son's death. A 15-year-old French boy of North African origin was charged Tuesday with the murder. *(Reuters)*

EU Dashes Poland's Hopes

BRUSSELS — The European Commission on Friday poured cold water on Polish hopes for a speeded-up entry to the European Union, saying membership could be realistically envisaged only by 2002.

A spokesman for the commission, the executive body of the EU, said even an optimistic reading of the 15-nation bloc's enlargement calendar did not foresee earlier Polish membership.

During a visit to Poland, President Jacques Chirac of France on Thursday fueled Polish hopes, saying France would welcome Poland's joining the EU by the turn of the century.

The EU has told Poland and other aspirants that talks on their membership can start only after formal talks with Malta and Cyprus, the best-prepared for membership, which will begin in 1997. *(Reuters)*

French Cattle Farmers Protest

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France — Thousands of farmers marched through this central French city Friday to protest plummeting beef prices due to fear of "mad cow" disease. Beef breeders and farmers also blocked the streets of Toulouse on the Mediterranean coast as part of a nationwide attempt to force the government to help the struggling meat industry.

"It's imperative that the breeders be supported during this crisis," the farmers union leader, Luc Guyau, told RTL radio.

European Union agriculture ministers are scheduled to meet Monday in Brussels to discuss ways of helping the cattle industry. *(AP)*

Pope's French Trip Confirmed

VATICAN CITY — Renewed speculation about the state of Pope John Paul II's health prompted the Vatican on Friday to issue a formal confirmation that the 76-year-old pontiff would go ahead with a visit to France next week.

The Vatican's deputy spokesman, Father Ciro Benedettini, confirmed the trip after the Rome newspaper Il Tempo said it might be canceled for health reasons. Such media discussion has been fired by the Pope's frailty and fatigue during a two-day visit to Hungary last week. *(Reuters)*

Ernesto Geisel, Dictator Who Reopened Brazil, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Former President Ernesto Geisel, the Brazilian military dictator associated with the gradual reopening of Brazil to the outside world, died in a Rio de Janeiro clinic Thursday. He was 88.

Mr. Geisel was the fourth of five military leaders during the dictatorship that ran Brazil from 1964 to 1985.

Stirrings toward democracy were evident during his administration, which ran from 1974 to 1979, and he called his policy a "slow, gradual and sure relaxation" of military authority.

But he made frequent recourse to the repressive powers vested in him as the head of a military state. Two years after Mr. Geisel took office, he shut down congress after the opposition party blocked a bill he had presented on judicial reform. A few months later, congress was back at work, but the pro-government majority party passed a law restricting the speech of candidates in coming elections.

Brenda Forbes, 87, Actress

NEW YORK (NYT) — Brenda Forbes, 87, a character actress who gave vital support onstage to Katharine Cornell, Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne and other stars during a career that lasted more than 60 years, died of cancer Wednesday at her home in New York City.

Miss Forbes, who began acting with the Old Vic in 1927, made her Broadway debut with Ms. Cornell in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" in 1931.

Joanne Dru, 74, who starred opposite John Wayne in "Red River" and "She Wore a Yellow Ribbon," died of a respiratory illness Tuesday at her home in Beverly Hills, California.

Wang Shoudao, 91, a veteran Communist revolutionary who organized peasant uprisings and rose to become communications minister of China, died Friday after a long illness.

TRAVEL UPDATE

France Opens Its Doors

PARIS (AP) — From the gilded salons of the presidential Elysee Palace to Marie-Antoinette's dark prison cell at the Conciergerie, some 11,000 historical monuments and sites across France will be open to the public free of charge this weekend.

Now in its 13th year, the two-day operation is designed to give the history-loving French a glimpse at thousands of classified buildings usually frequented by the rich or powerful. Last year, more than 7 million French people took part in the "National Patrimony Days," which gives free, guided visits of 11,116 sites around the country.

Venezuela has taken steps to improve airline security, but still has some way to go to meet U.S. Federal Aviation Authority safety standards, a U.S. Transportation Department official said. A dispute over airline safety temporarily halted flights between the two countries early last month. *(Reuters)*

Israel turns back its clocks for winter Sunday and will be two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time rather than three. *(AFP)*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

AMSTERDAM

CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH Interdenominational & Evangelical Sunday Service 10:00 a.m. & 11:30 a.m./ Kids Welcome. De Cuserstraat 3, S. Amsterdam Info. 020-641 8812 or 020-6451 653.

FRANCE/TOULOUSE

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Evangelical). 4, bd. de Pbrac. Colomier. Sunday service. 6:30 p.m.Tel.: 62.24.31.18.

FRENCH RIVIERA/CÔTE D'AZUR

NICE: Holy Trinity, (Anglican/ Episcopalian). 11 rue de la Buffa: Sunday Eucharist at 11 a.m.; Weekdays as on notice board. VENCE: St.Hughs, ave. de la Résistance: Sunday Eucharist at 9 a.m. Contact Father Ken Letts 93 87 19 83.

MUNICH

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH. Evangelical Bible Believing services in English 4:30 p.m. Sundays at Enhuberstr. 10 (U2 Theresienstr.) (089) 850-8617.

PARIS and SUBURBS

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH - An evangelical church in the western suburbs, all are welcome. 9:45 First Service concurrent with Sunday School, 11:00 Second Service with Children's Church. French Service 6:30 p.m. 56, rue des Bons-Raisins, 92500 Rueil-Malmaison. For info, call 47.51.29.63.

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH Hotel Onon at Paris-la-Défense, 8 bd. de Neuilly. Worship Sundays 9:30 a.m. Rev. Douglas Miller, Pastor. Tel.: 43.33.04.06. Métro 1 to la Défense Esplanade.

SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic). MASS IN ENGLISH: Sat. 6:30 p.m.; Sun. 9:45, 11:00 a.m., 12:15, 6:30 p.m. 50, avenue Hoche, Paris 8th. Tel.: 42.27.28.56. Metro: Charles de Gaulle - Etoile.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH (evangelical Anglican). Sundays 10:30 a.m., (with children's club and creche) and 6:30 p.m. Midweek study groups. Christ-centered fellowship in the heart of Paris. 5 rue d'Aguesseau, 75008. Tel.: 47.42.70.88. Metro: Concorde.

TOKYO

ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, near Ichibashi Stn. Tel.: 3261-3740. Worship Service: 9:30 a.m. Sundays.

TOKYO UNION CHURCH near Omotesando Subway Sta. Tel: 3400-0047. Worship Services Sunday 8:30 & 11:00 a.m., SS at 9:45 a.m.

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If you would like a free Bible course by mail, please contact: L'EGLISE de CHRIST, P.O. Box 513, Staunton, Indiana 47881 U.S.A.

ZURICH-SWITZERLAND

ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHOLIC MISSION; St. Anton Church, Minervastraße 63, near Kreuzplatz. Services conducted in English. Sunday Mass: 8:30 a.m. & 11:30 a.m. Services held in the crypt of St. Anton Church.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF EUROPE (Anglican)

PARIS and SUBURBS

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Sun. 9 & 11 a.m., 10:45 a.m. Sunday School for children and Nursery care. Third Sunday 5 p.m. Evensong. 23, avenue George V, Paris 75008. Tel.: 33/1 47 20 17 92. Metro: George V or Alma Marceau.

FLORENCE

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Sun. 9 a.m. Rite I & 11 a.m. Rite II. Via Bernardo Rucellai 9, 50123, Florence, Italy. Tel.: 39/55 29 44 17.

FRANKFURT

CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING (Episcopal/Anglican) Sun. Holy Communion 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School and Nursery 10:45 a.m. Sebastian Rinz St. 22, 60323 Frankfurt, Germany, U1, 2, 3 Miquel-Allee. Tel: 49/69 55 01 84.

GENEVA

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1st & 3rd Sun. 10 a.m. Eucharist; 2nd & 4th Sun. Morning Prayer. 3 rue de Monthoux, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland. Tel.: 41/22 732 80 78.

MUNICH

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Sun. 11:45 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School. Nursery Care provided. Seybothstrasse 4, 81545 Munich (Harlaching), Germany. Tel.: 49/89 64 81 85.

ROME

ST. PAUL'S WITHIN-THE-WALLS, Sun. 8:30 a.m. Holy Eucharist Rite I; 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist Rite II; 10:30 a.m. Church School for children & Nursery care provided; 1 p.m. Spanish Eucharist. Via Napoli 58, 00184 Rome. Tel.: 39/6 488 3339 or 39/6 474 3569.

BRUSSELS/WATERLOO

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, 1st Sun. 9 & 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Children's Chapel at 11:15. All other Sundays: 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School, 583 Chaussée de Louvain, Ohain, Belgium. Tel. 322 384-3556.

WIESBADEN

THE CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY, Sun. 10 a.m. Family Eucharist. Frankfurter Strasse 3, Wiesbaden, Germany. Tel.: 49/611.30.86.74.

EUROPEAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

BERLIN

I.B.C., BERLIN. Rothenburg Str. 13, (Steglitz). Bible study 10.45, worship at 12.00 each Sunday. James Hellin, pastor. Tel.: 030-774-4670.

BONN/KÖLN

I.B.C. OF BONN/KÖLN, Rheinau Strasse 9, Köln. Worship 1:00 p.m. Calvin Hogue, Pastor. Tel.: (02236) 47021.

BREMEN

I.B.C. (English language) meets at Evangelisch-Freikirchich Krauzgemeinde, Hohentorshestrasse Hermann-Bose-Str. (around the corner from the Bahnhof) sunday worship 17:00, Pastor Steve Sligh, Tel. 04791-12877.

BUCHAREST

I.B.C., Strada Popa Rusu 22, 3:00 p.m. Contact Pastor Mike Kemper, Tel. 312 3860.

BUDAPEST

I.B.C., meets in Morics Zsigmond Gimnazium, Torokvasz ut 48-54, Sundays. 10:00 Coffee Fellowship, 10:30 Worship. Take Bus 11 from Batthyany ter. Other meetings, call Pastor Bob Zbinden, Tel. 250-3932.

BULGARIA

I.B.C., World Trade Center, 36, Drahan Tzankov Blvd. Worship 11:00. James Duke, Pastor. Tel.: 668 666.

FRANKFURT

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, Sodenerstr. 11-18, 63150 Bad Homburg. A friendly, Christ-centered, church serving the English-speaking community. Sunday Worship, S.S. & Nursery 09:45. Weekday Groups. Pastor: M.P. Levey. Call 06173-62728.

BETHEL I.B.C. Am Dachsberg 92 (English), Worship Sun. 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Tel.: 069-549559.

HOLLAND

TRINITY INTERNATIONAL invites you to a Christ centered fellowship. Service in August 9:30 a.m. Bloemcamplaan 54, Wassenaar 070-517-8024 nursery prov.

NICE - FRANCE

I.B.C. 13 rue Vernier, English service, Sunday evening 18:30, pastor Roy Miller - Tel.: (093) 320 598.

PRAGUE

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP meets at the Czech Baptist Church Vinohradska # 68, Prague 3. At metro stop Jiriho: Podebrad Sunday a.m. 11:00 Pastor: Al major, Tel.: (02) 311 7374.

WATERLOO

WATERLOO BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP Worship 1400 at Swedish Church. Chaussee de Charleroi 2 across from McDonalds. Tel.: (02) 353 1585.

ZURICH - SWITZERLAND

I.B.C of Zürich, Gheistrasse 31, 8803 Rüschlikon, Worship Services Sunday mornings 10:30. Tel.: 1-4810018.

ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES

BERLIN

AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN, cor. of Clay Allee & Potsdamer Str., S.S. 9:30 a.m., Worship 11 a.m. Tel.: 030-8132021.

FRANKFURT

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Nibelungen Allee 54, Sun. Worship 11 a.m. Tel.: 069/956-31066 or 512552.

GENEVA

EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH 20 rue Verdaine. Sunday worship 9:30. in German 11:00 in English. Tel: (022) 310.50.89.

JERUSALEM

LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Redeemer, Old City, Muristan Rd. English worship Sun. 9 a.m. All are welcome. Tel.: (02) 6281-049.

PARIS

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. Worship 11:00 a.m. 65, Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7. Bus 63 at door, Metro Alma-Marceau or Invalides.

VIENNA

VIENNA COMMUNITY CHURCH. Sunday worship in English 11:30 A.M., Sunday school, nursery, International, all denominations welcome. Dorotheergasse 16, Vienna 1.

ZURICH

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, worship service, Sunday School & Nursery, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25. Tel.: (01) 2625525.

SYNAGOGUES

THE CONSERVATIVE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN PARIS "Adath Shalom" invites you to join them for Rosh Hashonnah and Yom Kippur services. For details and seats, phone 45.53.57.47 or write Adath Shalom, 22bis rue des Belles Feuilles, 75016 Paris.

KEHILAT GESHER - the French-Anglophone Liberal Congregation - Begin the new year with bilingual High Holiday services led by Rabbi Tom Cohen. Also, year round Shabbat services, holidays, education. Paris and St. Germain-en-Laye. Tel.: 39.21.97.19.

SECOND DAY ROSH HASHANA services will be held, Sunday, September 15th at 10:00 a.m. at the Mouvement Juif Liberal de France synagogue 11, rue Gaston de Caillavet, 75015. Several prayers recited in English.

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DEATH NOTICE

Anthony Reinfeld

Frederique Adam-Jupillat, and her children Stephan and Olivia mourn the death of Anthony Reinfeld, age 33, in Paris. His ashes have been laid to rest with his mother, Yveline Kuhn, in The Jura Mountains. Religious services were held at Saint Alphonsus Church in Hopewell, New Jersey on September 7th.

See our **Education Directory** every Tuesday

WEATHER

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
Moisture from Hurricane Fausto will trigger some showers from New Mexico into the southern Plains Sunday and Monday. Cool air will dominate from the Great Lakes to New England with showers over Pennsylvania and New York. Heavy rains from Hortense are likely across Nova Scotia.

Europe
Quite pleasant across most of England through Tuesday with some sun and milder afternoons. Berlin will be cool with showers Sunday, then some sun and turning milder. Cloudy, windy and very cool weather will continue from Poland to Romania and Moscow with periods of rain.

Asia
Plenty of sunshine and warm in Beijing through Tuesday. Tokyo will be partly sunny and pleasant. Mixed clouds and sun at Seoul with a shower or two, while Hong Kong will be steamy with the chance for heavy downpours. Heavy monsoon rains will drench northern Vietnam and Laos.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algarve	22/71	13/55 s	23/73	15/59 s
Amsterdam	16/61	8/46 r	16/61	9/48 c
Ankara	28/84	9/48 s	24/75	3/37 s
Athens	28/82	15/59 s	23/73	15/59 s
Barcelona	19/66	13/55 s	21/70	14/57 pc
Belgrade	14/57	7/44 r	15/59	7/44 r
Berlin	14/57	7/44 r	16/61	9/43 pc
Brussels	14/57	8/46 r	16/61	9/48 pc
Budapest	12/53	7/44 r	16/61	4/39 pc
Copenhagen	14/57	7/44 pc	14/57	7/44 pc
Costa Del Sol	24/75	14/57 pc	24/75	15/61 pc
Dublin	16/61	11/52 pc	18/64	11/52 pc
Edinburgh	17/62	9/48 pc	18/64	9/48 pc
Florence	21/70	10/50 s	21/70	10/50 pc
Frankfurt	14/57	9/43 r	16/61	4/39 c
Geneva	13/55	7/44 c	17/63	6/43 pc
Helsinki	12/53	4/39 c	14/57	4/39 pc
Istanbul	28/79	13/55 pc	29/71	12/53 s
Las Palmas	28/79	19/66 pc	26/79	21/70 s
Lisbon	18/64	11/52 s	19/66	14/57 pc
London	18/64	10/50 pc	18/64	11/52 pc
Madrid	27/80	12/53 c	29/82	11/52 pc
Mallorca	18/64	14/57 s	19/66	15/61 pc
Milan	20/68	9/48 pc	21/70	9/48 pc
Moscow	13/65	13/55 r	18/64	8/46 pc
Munich	12/53	7/44 r	13/55	3/37 r
Nice	20/68	13/55 s	20/68	14/57 s
Oslo	13/55	4/39 c	15/59	7/44 c
Paris	15/59	8/43 pc	17/62	7/44 pc
Prague	12/53	7/44 r	13/55	2/35 r
Reykjavik	13/55	10/50 r	14/57	12/53 r
Rome	20/68	10/50 s	19/66	11/52 pc
St. Petersburg	14/57	8/46 c	14/57	8/46 c
Stockholm	11/52	6/41 r	13/55	6/43 pc
Strasbourg	14/57	9/48 r	17/63	7/44 pc
Tallinn	11/52	6/43 c	14/57	6/41 pc
Venice	18/68	10/50 s	18/64	9/48 s
Vienna	13/55	7/44 r	16/59	4/39 pc
Warsaw	14/57	5/41 r	14/57	7/44 r
Zurich	12/53	9/48 r	18/59	7/44 r

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Abu Dhabi	38/100	29/79 s	38/100	29/82 s
Beirut	31/88	23/73 s	30/86	23/73 s
Cairo	37/98	21/70 s	38/100	21/70 s
Damascus	35/95	18/61 s	38/97	19/61 s
Jerusalem	32/89	16/61 s	33/91	17/62 s
Luxor	43/109	20/68 s	44/111	21/70 s
Riyadh	43/109	21/70 s	46/107	22/71 s

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Anchorage	12/53	3/37 r	11/52	3/37 r
Atlanta	28/79	14/57 s	27/80	17/62 pc
Boston	24/75	14/57 c	21/70	11/52 pc
Chicago	19/66	10/50 pc	20/68	12/53 pc
Dallas	32/89	21/70 c	32/89	20/68 c
Denver	29/75	10/50 pc	26/79	8/46 pc
Detroit	18/64	10/50 sh	19/66	10/50 pc
Honolulu	32/89	23/73 pc	33/91	24/75 pc
Houston	32/89	22/71 pc	31/88	21/70 pc
Los Angeles	26/79	19/61 s	27/80	15/61 pc
Miami	32/89	25/77 s	32/89	24/75 pc
Minneapolis	19/66	10/50 pc	19/66	11/52 pc
Montreal	17/62	9/48 r	19/66	8/46 r
Nassau	32/89	24/75 s	32/89	24/75 pc
New York	25/77	16/61 pc	21/70	14/57 pc
Orlando	31/88	22/71 s	32/89	22/71 pc
Phoenix	31/88	21/70 s	34/93	23/73 s
San Fran.	21/70	14/57 pc	22/71	12/53 pc
Seattle	18/64	9/48 r	17/62	8/46 r
Toronto	19/66	8/46 sh	19/66	8/46 pc
Vancouver	13/55	7/44 r	13/55	2/35 c
Washington	24/75	14/57 pc	24/75	13/55 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bali	32/89	23/73 pc	31/88	23/71 pc
Bangkok	32/89	25/77 r	33/91	24/75 sh
Beijing	23/73	20/68 r	27/80	17/62 s
Bombay	28/82	24/75 sh	28/82	23/73 sh
Calcutta	33/91	25/79 pc	32/89	26/79 pc
Chiang Mai	32/89	24/75 r	33/91	23/73 sh
Colombo	29/84	24/75 c	29/84	24/75 pc
Hanoi	33/91	26/79 sh	32/89	25/77 r
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	24/75 r	32/89	24/75 t
Hong Kong	30/86	28/77 sh	29/84	24/75 r
Islamabad	42/107	24/75 s	41/105	24/75 s
Jakarta	32/89	23/73 pc	32/89	24/75 t
Karachi	33/91	24/75 s	35/95	24/75 sh
K. Lumpur	33/91	24/75 t	32/89	23/73 c
K. Khabalu	31/88	22/71 t	29/84	22/71 sh
Manila	31/88	24/75 r	31/88	23/77 sh
New Delhi	37/98	25/77 s	37/98	25/79 s
Phnom Penh	31/88	24/75 r	32/89	23/73 pc
Pruitet	32/89	25/77 r	33/91	24/75 sh
Rangoon	32/89	24/75 r	32/89	24/75 sh
Seoul	29/84	18/64 s	28/84	17/62 pc
Shanghai	29/84	23/73 pc	29/84	23/73 pc
Singapore	32/89	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 sh
Taipei	32/89	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Tokyo	24/75	19/66 r	28/79	19/61 pc
Vientiane	32/89	27/80 sh	31/88	25/79 r

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algiers	27/80	16/61 pc	28/82	16/61 s
Cape Town	13/55	4/39 pc	19/66	9/48 pc
Casablanca	23/73	13/55 s	23/73	17/62 pc
Harare	27/80	13/55 pc	27/80	13/55 pc
Lagos	28/82	23/71 pc	27/80	23/71 c
Nairobi	27/80	13/55 r	24/75	13/55 r
Tunis	29/79	15/59 pc	27/80	17/62 pc

Latin America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Buenos Aires	25/77	19/66 s	23/73	12/53 s
Caracas	33/91	23/77 pc	33/89	25/77 pc
Lima	18/64	14/57 pc	19/66	14/57 pc
Mexico City	23/73	14/57 pc	24/75	14/57 pc
Rio de Janeiro	21/70	16/61 r	21/70	15/59 pc
Santiago	21/70	6/41 s	18/61	7/44 r

Oceania

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Auckland	18/64	10/50 r	14/57	10/50 sh
Sydney	21/70	12/53 s	23/73	16/61 sf

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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[هكذا من الأصل]

Voters Tend to Forgive Clinton on 'Character'

By John F. Harris
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Calvin Riley said he was appalled last month when President Bill Clinton signed a welfare-reform bill that is "going to hurt a lot of people," and he is sure the president's motive was nothing more noble than political expediency.

Mr. Riley said this in St. Louis the other night, at a rally where the 42-year-old teacher was cheering the president on to what he hopes will be a second term. "He loves people, he's a people person," said Mr. Riley, explaining the thing he finds most appealing about Mr. Clinton.

The next day in Pueblo, Colorado, one of Mr. Clinton's fans was Tracy Pacheco, who said she had heard the litany of allegations about Whitewater and adultery and reached a conclusion. "It probably is true," said the 31-year-old mother and student, "but I don't care."

"There are so many things that people do in their past, and everybody's got something. I don't take it into account," she said.

If Mr. Clinton hangs on to his current lead over Bob Dole, the Republican Party candidate, and rides to re-election, it will be on the back of an oddly ambivalent majority: A Washington Post/ABC News poll last week found that 56 percent of voters do not believe Mr. Clinton has "high personal moral and ethical standards," and that 52 percent do not believe he is "honest and trustworthy." The very same survey showed Mr. Clinton with a 14-point lead over Mr. Dole.

This paradox can even be found in the most unlikely of places: among the cheering multitudes at Clinton campaign rallies.

As Mr. Clinton has streaked across the country in the two weeks since the Democratic national convention, he has drawn large and enthusiastic receptions at most stops. But interviews in these crowds show that many of the people who are applauding Mr. Clinton one moment can the very next offer detailed assessments of what they perceive as his shortcomings.

These people are not so much disillusioned as they are without illusions. They have come to their own peace with what they acknowledge are Mr. Clinton's flaws as a person and as a politician. And they see no contradiction between their distaste for some aspects of Mr. Clinton with often-ebullient support for other aspects.

"Presidents throughout history have had terrible moral blemishes," said Ruth Erbeck, an 82-year-old supporter who turned out for Mr. Clinton in DePere, Wisconsin. "So why shouldn't we overlook his?"

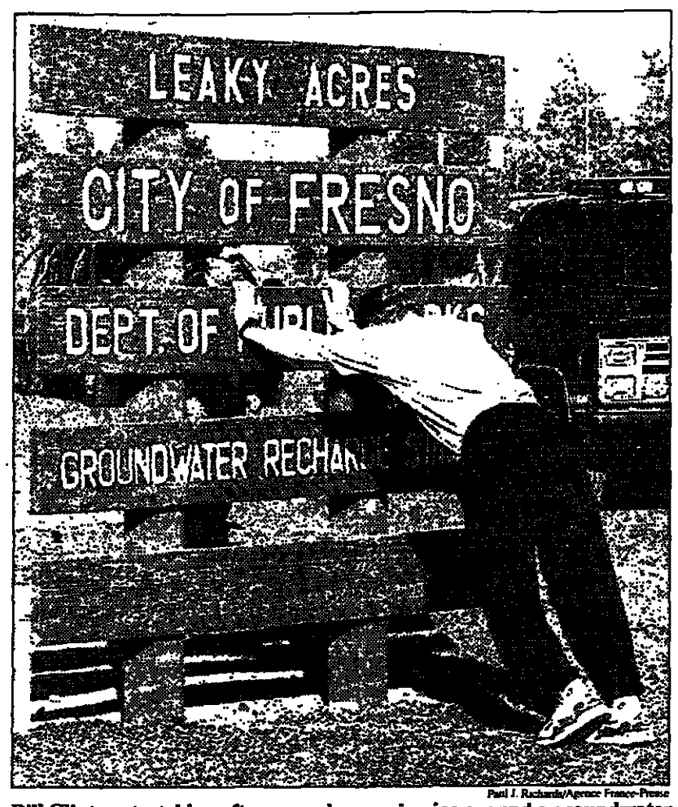
"Everyone makes mistakes," agreed her daughter, Gaela Jackson, a 56-year-old teacher. "I think people feel that he has matured."

Mr. Dole's campaign is hoping that by the Nov. 5 election people will be less forgiving.

Asked open-ended questions about Mr. Clinton's character, some people offered their view of allegations that he engaged in frequent womanizing while he was governor of Arkansas. Some launched into a discussion of the varied view of the diverse web of allegations that have been broadly labeled the Whitewater affair. And some put the answer in the context of policy, talking about whether Mr. Clinton tries too hard to please all sides on such issues as the budget and welfare reform.

Mr. Clinton also is benefiting from another paradox: At least some people find him more appealing when he is under assault.

"Bill Clinton really is the 'Comeback Kid,' " said Steve Kagen, a 46-year-old allergy specialist from Appleton, Wisconsin, referring to the name Mr. Clinton gave himself during his bruising experience in the 1992 nomination battle. "After he's been beaten up, he dusts off and he asks us to save him."



Paul J. Richards/Agence France-Presse

Bill Clinton stretching after an early morning jog around a groundwater station in Fresno, California, where he was campaigning this week.

Report Finds Teachers Fail to Make the Grade

By Rene Sanchez
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One of the most comprehensive studies ever undertaken of the teachers in the United States has concluded that an alarming number are hired each year without proper credentials, rarely get help from schools to improve their skills, and often leave the profession after only a few years in the classroom.

The study, issued by a bipartisan commission of public officials and educators, presents a blunt, broad indictment of how states and school districts train and treat teachers, calling the situation "a national shame."

Commission members said that in two years of research they found that about one-fourth of high school teachers lacked college training in their primary classroom subject; that nearly 40 percent of math teachers were not fully qualified for their assignment; that 500 of the nation's 1,200 education schools lacked accreditation, and that 3 of every 10 teachers quit the job within five years.

"Although no state will permit a person to write wills, practice medicine, fix plumbing, or style hair without completing training and passing an examination," the commission's report said, "more than 40 states allow districts to hire teachers who have not met these basic requirements.

"Most states pay more attention to the qualifications of veterinarians treating America's cats and dogs than those of the people educating the nation's children and youth," it said.

The commission, which included several university presidents, governors, teachers, and chief executive officers of national companies, was financed jointly by the Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Corp. Its assessment of teacher standards came as a variety of national polls show that anxiety among parents about education is growing and that the issue is now a top concern of voters.

The study was careful not to blame teachers or their unions for the problems it outlined. Instead, it faulted states and school districts for not putting more emphasis on teacher quality.

The issue is particularly critical now. Demand for teachers is reaching new levels because of record enrollment around the nation and the graying of the current corps of teachers.

Of Rats and Men: A Hormone That Kills the Appetite

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A hormone recently discovered in the brains of both humans and rats acts as a powerful appetite suppressant in the rodents, according to scientists.

Researchers think that the hormone, urocortin, may be what causes people and animals to lose their appetites when they are under stress or in danger, and their survival might depend on running away or fighting rather than stopping for a snack.

Urocortin is the third brain hormone reported within the last 15 months to suppress appetite. The others are leptin and glucagon-like factor-1.

Scientists said they did not yet know whether the three substances might work together to regulate appetite.

Urocortin was first identified last November by Dr. Wylie Vale, Dr. Paul Sawchenko and other scientists at the Salk Institute in San Diego. The findings were published in Friday's issue of the journal Science.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Surf's Up for Wahines, So Make Way, Dudes

Women are a growing presence in surfing, but they have had to fight for their own place in the sun in one of the most unabashedly macho of sports.

Yesterday's beached surfer chicks are becoming today's assertive wahines, Hawaiian for women. They defy the complaints of surfer dudes who see women on boards as kooks who steal their waves, says the Los Angeles Times.

"The first time I went surfing, the towheads in the water were all male and I felt like they were vibing me — Eewww, it's a girl! It's a geek!" recalled Elizabeth Glazner, 32, in a bit of surfer-speak that might translate as: The male surfers were arching their eyebrows at me in disapproval.

But Ms. Glazner has since joined Marilyn Edwards to launch Wahine, the first surfing magazine for women. Their potential market is growing. Of the 1.75 million American surfers, 260,000 are women, and in the last few years the ranks have been growing by an estimated 15 percent a year.

Women surfers have their own organization, equipment and newspaper column. So cut the vibing.

Short Takes

Biologists are reporting the largest crop of baby rockfish, or striped bass, in the Chesapeake Bay in 43 years. Drastic fishing restrictions were imposed along the coast in the late 1980s. Maryland declared a five-year fishing moratorium in 1985, and other states curtailed fishing for the species, which spawns mainly in the bay but roams as far as Maine and North Carolina. This year's rockfish crop is 50 percent larger than the previous record.

About 4.7 million Americans, most of them children, were bitten by dogs in 1994, the latest year for which figures are available. Each year, about 20 people die after attacks by dogs, and 800,000 require medical attention. That places dog bites among the top 12 causes of nonfatal injury in the country. A disproportionate number of the attacks come from German shepherds, Rottweilers and pit bulls.

When their minivan broke down in Knowlton, Pennsylvania, and could not immediately be fixed, Sandra and Emerito Hernandez burst into tears. They had been taking their seriously ill daughter, Desiree, 6, to a Cleveland heart clinic for tests. They had no credit card and could not rent a car. So Norman Hummel, owner of the garage where they had taken their car, drove them the 400 miles to Cleveland. Explaining his rare generosity, Mr. Hummel said only, "I don't want to be the richest man in the cemetery."

One native New Yorker wrote to The New York Times of her distress at having to move to Los Angeles, a feeling, she said, relieved only by the prospect of getting to spend time with other former New Yorkers already there. One of her New York friends, Mel, called to invite her to take a drive to Palm Springs and asked whether she had seen the desert in bloom. "I immediately responded," the woman wrote, "that I had not seen it, did not know who was in it and had not even read the reviews, but that if he thought it was worth seeing, to go ahead and get tickets." After a long pause, Mel said softly, "Some adjustments do take a bit longer than others."

International Herald Tribune

Hurricane Hits Baja California; Inland on Alert

The Associated Press

CABO SAN LUCAS, Mexico — A hurricane whipped large waves against tourist beaches at the tip of the Baja California peninsula Friday, flooding streets, closing shops and driving hundreds from their homes.

The storm, designated Fausto, with winds of 105 miles per hour (170 kilometers per hour), was centered about 40 miles west of Cabo San Lucas.

Forecasters said that the storm was moving north and could possibly swing across the peninsula toward the mainland.

Civil defense officials for Baja California Sur state said that as many as 3,800 people might be evacuated near the tip of the peninsula.

But Red Cross workers said the departures so far were voluntary, affecting only several hundred people.

A hurricane warning was in effect for the southern quarter of the peninsula, south of the 25th parallel, and the Mexican government posted a hurricane watch for the mainland from Guaymas south to El Dorado.

ELECTION NOTES

Dole Opens Fire On Negative Ads

MONTPELIER, Ohio — Bob Dole has lashed out at President Bill Clinton for waging what he called "character assassination" by TV advertising.

"We've had a barrage," Mr. Dole said in Kentucky. "We've had an assault. We've had a flood of negative ads."

"Have you seen one positive ad about Bill Clinton?" he asked his audience. "They're all negative ads bashing Bob Dole, bashing Jack Kemp, saying we're going to cut Medicare, we're going to cut Social Security, we're going to cut student loans, we're going to cut veterans — we don't have a friend in the world!" He later said: "They don't have anything positive to say. Character assassination."

His aides said that of the 44,594 showings of TV spots by the Clinton campaign and the Democratic National Committee from March 27 to Sept. 8, 43,517, or 97.6 percent, were negative. *(NYT)*

'Astonishing' Query

WASHINGTON — The White House said Friday that it was considering releasing more information about Mr. Clinton's health.

"The president is in excellent overall health," said his spokesman, Michael McCurry. "And it's apparent to us we're going to have to do whatever it takes to satisfy you and the American public that that's true."

At a news briefing Thursday during a campaign trip in Fresno, California, Mr. McCurry was asked whether the president had a sexually transmitted disease. Mr. McCurry denied that was so and said he was "astonished" that the question had been raised.

On Friday at the White House, the topic of Mr. Clinton's medical records came up again. Mr. McCurry said that officials were looking for ways to release more information. Asked when they might do so, he said, "Stay tuned."

Mr. Dole has often demanded that Mr. Clinton release his full medical records and suggested that the failure to do so meant the president might be hiding something. *(Reuters)*

Quote/Unquote

Ralph Reed, director of the Christian Coalition, after a speech by the House speaker, Newt Gingrich: "To the Republican Party we say this: If you want to retain control of the House and Senate, and you want to have any chance at all of gaining the White House, you had better not retreat from the pro-life and pro-family stance that made you a majority party in the first place." *(AP)*

Away From Politics

• **The police chief of Indianapolis** has resigned, and 16 officers implicated in a drunken, brawling spree have been reassigned to desk jobs. The 16 reassigned officers were implicated in the Aug. 27 brawl, in which off-duty members of a special police unit emerged from a downtown bar, made lewd remarks to women, then beat up and arrested two men who confronted them. Witnesses said the off-duty officers pummeled a black motorist who exchanged words with them, and badly beat a white man who came to his aid. *(AP)*

• **Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin** has been presented a $2 bill bearing his signature, marking the first time the note has been printed in 17 years. The Treasury has printed 102 million $2 notes since July. The series will be put into circulation within a few months. *(AP)*

• **The family of John E. du Pont,** the chemical heir, says the murder suspect is not fit to take care of his health or fortune, and has asked a judge to appoint them as his guardians. Mr. Du Pont, 57, has been charged with killing an Olympic wrestler, Dave Schultz, 36, on his estate in Newton Square, Pennsylvania, last January. *(AP)*

• **Countdown clocks have begun** ticking for the Atlantis shuttle mission to collect Shannon Lucid from the Russian space station Mir. Atlantis is due to blast off Monday from the Kennedy Space Center for a 10-day flight. *(Reuters)*

BOOKS

A DESPERATE PASSION: An Autobiography

By Helen Broinowski
Caldicott. 366 pages. $27.50. Norton.

Reviewed by
Marcia Bartusiak

IN the 1950s, the Australian writer Nevil Shute wrote "On the Beach," a horrifying tale, famous in the early days of the Cold War, that depicted a world destroyed by radiation after nuclear battle. The story, set in Melbourne, the city where Helen Caldicott grew up, haunted her as a teenager.

As an adult she devoted her life to preventing the book from becoming reality. A physician, wife and mother of three, she worked on the front lines of the nuclear disarmament movement and was the central figure in an Oscar-nominated documentary, "Eight Minutes to Midnight"; her books "Nuclear Madness" and "Missile Envy" were read worldwide.

Wherever she traveled, reaction was swift and polarized. Conservative critics called her arrogant and overly emotional, especially when she dramatized the grisly medical consequences of nuclear conflict to make her point. Supporters viewed her as a brave and charismatic crusader.

In "A Desperate Passion," Caldicott reviews her life as an activist and reveals in a straightforward, workaday style how her accomplishments were achieved at a price. She saw her idealism crushed in political power plays that forced her out of the anti-nuclear organization she had nurtured for years. Her marriage strained by her obsession and incessant travel, she and her husband of nearly 30 years divorced. Born Helen Broinowski in 1938, she was the oldest child of a struggling salesman father and an abusive, intellectually frustrated mother. Her decision to marry William Caldicott, a fellow medical student, was driven, not by overwhelming love, but by close friendship and a sense of obligation.

Her consuming passion was born out of crisis. After the death of both her parents and a brush with death herself (she caught hepatitis from a patient), she felt newly liberated.

Her first volley was a letter to an Adelaide newspaper warning of the medical dangers of atmospheric nuclear explosions. She soon was leading a national demonstration to end French bomb tests in the South Pacific.

When her husband, a pediatric radiologist, obtained a permanent position in Boston in 1977, she moved to the United States and continued her anti-nuclear campaigns. With several colleagues, she reactivated a dormant organization called Physicians for Social Responsibility. Their timing was uncanny. The group bought an ad in the New England Journal of Medicine; the day before it was published, the Three Mile Island accident occurred.

Lacking passion in her marriage, she found it in a cause, eventually giving up her medical work altogether. Her life became an endless round of lectures, rallies and conferences. She quickly learned to adapt her pitch to each audience. To women, she described the faces of burned children; hard-boiled union men heard about the effects of radiation on testicles.

Unfortunately, Caldicott mainly dwells on the minutia of her efforts: every meeting, every speech, every handshake with a labor official or medical colleague. She is obviously smitten by the celebrities that flocked to her cause: Robert Redford is a "golden-haired man more beautiful in the flesh than on celluloid"; Sally Field was "lit up by what I had to say."

What Caldicott does not provide is the bigger picture: how her particular actions fit into the anti-nuclear politics of the day. Suffering from tunnel vision, she judges everything through the lens of her cause.

Marcia Bartusiak, an adjunct professor of science journalism at Boston University, wrote this for The Washington Post.

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Governor of Okinawa Relents on U.S. Bases

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The governor of Okinawa retreated from a long legal battle over leases for American military bases on Friday, making it easier to renew the leases and easing an irritant in relations with the United States.

The decision by the governor, Masahide Ota, may reduce the tensions over the presence in Japan of 47,000 American servicemen, as well as eliminate a thorn in relations between Tokyo and Washington ahead of a planned meeting later this month between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto.

The decision will also reduce the chance of leases running out for U.S. bases, leaving American fighter pilots possible illegal occupants of the bases.

In addition, Mr. Ota's decision is widely expected to prompt Prime Minister Hashimoto to call general elections, possibly for as early as Oct. 20. Mr. Hashimoto had said he would call elections only after he had laid a foundation for solving the problem of American bases in Okinawa.

Three-quarters of American military bases in Japan are on the Okinawa island group, in the south of the country, and Mr. Ota's decision on Friday will not end the dispute over their presence. Like most Okinawans, Mr. Ota continues to call for removing all American bases from the area in the long run, and he acknowledged that he had reached Friday's decision despite opposition from many prominent Okinawans.

"This was the most difficult decision I have made in my six years in office," Mr. Ota said at a news conference. "I felt that my entire term would be evaluated on this single decision. If the landowners and mayors had not been opposed, I wouldn't have felt such pain in reaching my decision. However, these key people were not complying, and although it is my job as governor, I am in agony at going against their will."

The dispute arose because some of the land on which the American bases is built is leased from landlords who are opposed to the military presence. In the past, the authorities simply used a legal process to renew the leases forcibly, but beginning last year Mr. Ota refused to go along with that.

Prime Minister Hashimoto won Mr. Ota's cooperation by pledging greater efforts to reinvigorate Okinawa's economy and to reduce the American bases in the long run.

Mr. Ota may also have calculated that his principal supporters in Tokyo, the Democratic Socialist Party, are likely to lose disastrously in the next general election. That would make it all the more important to have a friend like Mr. Hashimoto in the Liberal Democratic Party, which is expected to do well in the elections.

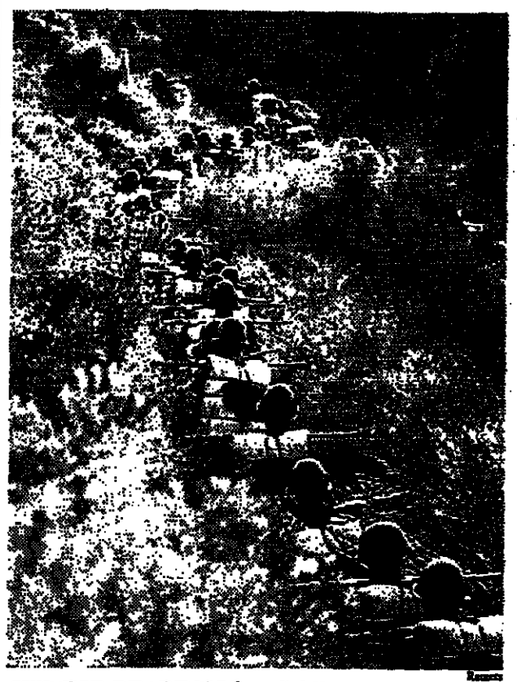
Mr. Hashimoto said he would travel to Okinawa next week to ask Okinawans for their understanding in resolving the base issue.

The U.S. Embassy in Tokyo declined to comment, saying that Mr. Ota's decision was an internal Japanese matter. But U.S. officials were clearly pleased.

"We welcome the cooperation of Governor Ota, and the U.S. government will continue to do its best to be good neighbors in our host communities in Okinawa and elsewhere in Japan," an American official in Japan said.

Many Okinawans, on the other hand, seemed to feel betrayed by the decision of their champion to abandon the fight against renewal of the leases.

"In a word, this is regrettable," Tamotsu Tokeshi, a campaigner against the bases in Okinawa, said in a telephone interview. Mr. Tokeshi said he doubted that Tokyo would keep its promises to help Okinawa's economic development "because they didn't keep their promises in the past."



CHINESE READINESS — Soldiers of the People's Liberation Army taking part in a military exercise, marching along a trail in the mountains near Beijing.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Tokyo Says It Can't Keep Japanese Off Disputed Isle

TOKYO — Japan said Friday that it did not have the authority to bar its citizens from erecting a lighthouse on an island in the East China Sea that is at the center of a sovereignty dispute between Tokyo, Beijing and Taipei.

"The government does not have the authority or power to block private citizens to do such activities on privately owned property," said a government spokesman, Seiroku Kajiyama.

A long-dormant sovereignty dispute over the islands, called the Senkakus in Japanese and the Diaoyus in Chinese, erupted in July after the rightist Japan Youth Federation erected a lighthouse on one island, angering Taiwan and China, which also claim ownership of the islands.

Beijing told Tokyo on Tuesday it should not allow rightist groups to set foot on the disputed islands and lodged a strong protest with the Japanese government.

Tokyo's claim to the islands dates from 1895, when Japan defeated China and seized Taiwan and other territories. China has claimed sovereignty over the islands for centuries. *(Reuters)*

U.S. Hears Out Jakarta Foes

JAKARTA — A senior U.S. diplomat met two Indonesians who were detained during a crackdown in the aftermath of riots in Jakarta in July, the official said Friday.

The U.S. assistant secretary for East Asia, Winston Lord, visiting Jakarta to inquire into Indonesia's human rights record, said he met a labor leader, Muchtar Pakpahan, and an activist, Budiman Sudjatmiko, in their cells.

The brief meetings with the detainees Friday were at the invitation of Attorney-General Singgih, Mr. Lord said. *(Reuters)*

Korean Students Quelled

SEOUL — Police helicopters firing tear gas flew low over hundreds of students at a Seoul university campus Friday as the students tried to carry out an anti-government rally, witnesses said.

More than 500 students shouted anti-government slogans in small groups, but failed to launch a massed rally after police helicopters swooped down.

They shouted slogans such as "Down with the Kim Young Sam government" at the Seoul National University campus in southern Seoul.

No casualties were reported. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

At least 24 pupils were killed and 98 injured in a stampede after an accident on a narrow bridge to their school in southwestern China, officials said Friday. About 1,000 pupils were filing over an elevated walkway in Yunnan Province on Sept. 9 when several tripped. Others fell on them and hundreds behind themsurged forward. *(Reuters)*

From North Korea, a Witness to Wide Starvation

Reuters

BEIJING — Malnourished children with protruding bellies and stick-like arms can be seen in North Korea, and many of the country's 22 million people could die if food shortages worsen next year, a UN official said Friday.

Floods have destroyed 10 percent of North Korea's grain harvest this year, aggravating food shortages, said Robert Hauser, an Austrian and a former country director of the United Nations World Food Program in North Korea. He spoke at a news conference in Beijing.

"The country is definitely in a downward spiral," said Mr. Hauser, who finished his assignment this month.

"If you go out into the countryside you see skinny people only," he said. Many children, he continued, have pot bellies, stick-like arms, visible ribs and skin rashes — clear symptoms of malnutrition. "This year they may just make it but next year the crisis will be worse."

"Disasters will happen more easily and will happen more frequently," he continued, laying the growing danger to erosion and deforestation, since much wood is bartered for food.

Food shortages in the coming winter months, coupled with the need for farmers to do an enormous amount of physical work in their fields, threatened rural residents, he said.

"They will be completely exhausted when they hit the hunger period. When the disaster happens, it will be a disaster of 22 million people, the population as a whole coming to the crunch.

"They will die anywhere and everywhere in the country."

North Korea was still reeling from devastating floods last year when torrential rains struck in July, causing flooding across its southern grain basket.

About 373,000 tons of grain were lost, or a tenth of the year's output, Mr. Hauser said.

He added that few North Koreans have tried to flee because of checkpoints across the country and because of the government system of rationing food by issuing coupons limited to local districts.

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Raad Qattan/Agence France-Presse

A U.S. tank passing a soldier from the U.S. First Cavalry Division on Friday during maneuvers in the Kuwaiti desert near the Iraqi border. The United States also continued to reinforce its air power in the Gulf on Friday.

What Price the Peace? Kurds Ask

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

D'HOK, Iraq — In this Kurdish city, every bulb is lighted with power supplied by the central government of Iraq, testament to years of rule by Massoud Barzani, a master of the deal.

Cut off from electricity that the Kurds themselves control, D'hok lay in darkness for two years after August 1993, when President Saddam Hussein abruptly pulled the plug. But Mr. Barzani, who ruled the city throughout the Kurdish factional fighting, managed to get it turned on again — for a fee of nearly $1.5 million a year.

Mr. Barzani is now in control of all of Iraq's Kurdish region, thanks again to Iraqi help, and Baghdad has ended a five-year embargo, which prevented goods and people from moving freely into the area.

But what worries even the residents of D'hok, which has remained calm and orderly through the recent fighting, is that Baghdad intends in return to exact an even higher price.

"The people are in a panic," a resident said. "They are confused, and they don't know what to do."

The rush of events that has seen Mr. Barzani take control of the entire Kurdish region — Baghdad's military support, an amnesty for the Kurds and an end to the embargo — has set off widespread suspicions.

"Saddam does not do favors willingly," said another resident. "And everyone is worried about what remains unstated."

Mr. Barzani, who until Aug. 31 controlled only one of the three major cities in Iraq's Kurdish region, has insisted that his alliance with the Iraqi government, which set him on the path toward conquest, was both temporary and limited. In a televised address to the Kurdish people Wednesday night, he vowed to pursue pluralism, democracy and unity.

Kurds say they now do not know whether to cheer the end of the Iraqi embargo, or to worry that it is a ploy to allow Iraqi agents to circulate more freely.

Mr. Barzani, 50, is an artful opportunist. Without other reliable sources of revenue, he and his faction, the Kurdistan Democratic Party, impose heavy duties on the Turkish trucks that cross Habur Bridge, which leads from Iraq into the Kurdish region, a lucrative arrangement that nets at least $50,000 a day.

He shared that money with his rival faction leader, Jalal Talabani, during a brief reconciliation that began in 1992, but kept most of it himself after their falling out in 1994.

Mr. Barzani has been known to switch sides before. During the Iran-Iraq War he sided with Iran while Mr. Talabani supported Iraq. But later he moved closer in supporting Baghdad than Mr. Talabani, angering his rival.

Mr. Talabani later accused Mr. Barzani of not being sufficiently hard-nosed in their joint negotiations with Mr. Saddam in late 1991 that ultimately failed to win a new Kurdish autonomy agreement.

There are many who believe that negotiations toward such an agreement may be the next step in the latest round of cooperation between Mr. Barzani and Mr. Saddam.

But aides to Mr. Barzani insisted Thursday that no such talks were planned, and they suggested that their leader's promise to hold free elections, guarantee human rights and seek a federal arrangement for the Kurdish region would prove anathema to the Iraqi leader.

For a people now forced to pay huge markups on Iraqi gasoline, and who must depend on smuggling from Turkey and Iran for most manufactured goods, the end to the five-year embargo that Baghdad announced Tuesday could bring big benefits.

Even on Thursday, a reporter on the road between Arbil, the Kurdish capital, and Kirkuk, Iraq, saw traffic almost unchallenged, a change from the past when only trucks with special authorization were allowed to pass.

If that continues, the price of gasoline could drop from as much as $2 a gallon to a level nearer the Iraqi price of less than five cents.

Dole Steps Into the Legislative Fray On Chemical Arms and Immigration

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Just three months after he resigned from the Senate, Bob Dole has reached back into the legislative process to kill a treaty banning the production of poison gas and to try to derail an immigration bill that he feared President Bill Clinton would claim as his own.

The chemical weapons treaty was shelved until next year after Mr. Dole wrote his successor as majority leader, Senator Trent Lott, and implicitly criticized the pact as not providing foolproof verification and being ineffective against nations that ignored it.

Mr. Dole's campaign aides dealt a major setback to the immigration bill, which House Republican leaders had hoped to bring to a final vote next week, by insisting that it include a provision they know would doom it in the Senate: a section that would allow states to deny public education to children who are illegal immigrants.

When he left the Senate on June 11 after 35 years in Congress, Mr. Dole said he needed the freedom to campaign on his own and to distance himself from bills, amendments and motions. But now, with his campaign flagging, the legislative process he knows best is providing a welcome opportunity to score politically.

Christina Martin, a spokeswoman for the Dole campaign, said, "Bob Dole is absolutely committed to real immigration reform and believes that reform should include the Gallegly language giving states the right to decide their policy." She was referring to Representative Elton Gallegly, a California Republican and author of the education provision.

The provision is especially popular in California, a major election battleground where Mr. Dole trails badly.

But the Republican candidate for president was not assured of success on this front. Many Republicans in Congress, including some Southern Californians, want a bill passed so they can take credit for it, even if President Clinton does, too.

One longtime Dole ally even argued that it was dumb politics for Mr. Dole.

"I can't believe they are doing this," said Senator Alan Simpson of Wyoming. "Bob Dole is going to go to states with large numbers of illegal immigrants, like California, Texas and Illinois, and they are going to ask what did you do to deal with this, and all he'll be able to say is 'nothing.'"

But while the political signposts were confused on immigration, there was little resistance in the Senate to the discouraging message Mr. Dole sent on the chemical weapons treaty, which has little hard-core support even though it was negotiated in the Reagan and Bush administrations.

Such conservative Republicans as Senators Jesse Helms of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Jon Kyl of Arizona, and Mr. Lott, have been fighting the treaty. And Mr. Dole's backing assured them of enough votes to defeat the treaty, which would require 67 votes for approval.

President Clinton, apparently unaware of the decision to pull the treaty from Senate consideration, said Thursday in California that even though the measure had the support of George Bush and Colin Powell, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, "bitter partisan debate has broken out in the last few days." He urged his audience to ask the Senate "to put partisanship aside and put America on the side of a safer world without poison gas being exposed to our citizens or our soldiers."

After the Senate decision was clear, a Clinton campaign spokesman, James Rubin, took aim directly at Mr. Dole, saying, "By failing to exercise leadership of the Republican Party, Senator Dole has caused America to lose this important tool in the fight against terrorism."

Facing defeat, the administration went along with the decision to pull the treaty back. But Senator Richard Lugar, an Indiana Republican and leading supporter of the treaty, said he hoped that it would be taken up early next year.

Treaty opponents have complained that the accord, as Mr. Helms put it, "would create a false sense of security that we have actually done something to deal with the proliferation of chemical weapons." Mr. Helms asserted that the treaty would "increase access to chemical weapons by rogue states" and "cost taxpayers billions in new foreign aid."

Under the treaty, development, production, sale, stockpiling and combat use of poison gas would be prohibited.

After widespread use in World War I, poison gas was first prohibited by the Geneva Protocol of 1925. Such weapons were not used in World War II but have been recently employed by Iraq.

The convention would require participants to eliminate all chemical weapons within 10 years. It would also create an international agency to set rules and conduct inspections.

Argentina Settles Suit Over Torture in 1970s

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — The government of Argentina has reached an out-of-court settlement with a man who said he had been tortured during military rule there in the 1970s, the man's son said Friday.

Jose Siderman, now 85, said he was abducted on March 24, 1976, the night the military staged a coup. He and his family sued for civil rights violations, including false arrest and torture.

Mr. Siderman's son, Carlos, did not disclose the terms of the settlement.

Britain Will Keep Showing the Flag

Navy to Sail in Asian War Games

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Britain will send a substantial naval force into Southeast Asian waters in the months just before Hong Kong's return to Chinese rule on July 1, the British defense secretary, Michael Portillo, said Friday.

Britain's military precence in Hong Kong is now down to a shadow force, more busily occupied packing up and selling off their equipment than preparing for any confrontation with Hong Kong's new rulers.

But Mr. Portillo said of the planned naval deployment: "I want to demonstrate that beyond the period when Britain leaves Hong Kong, cedes sovereignty to China in 1997, we will continue to play our role."

Mr. Portillo said that an aircraft carrier, an assault ship, two destroyers, a submarine, five attack aircraft, five fighters, an AWACS radar plane and two maritime patrol planes would be deployed to the annual Five Power Defense Arrangement war games off Malaysia in April and May.

Speaking in Singapore, Mr. Portillo stressed that Britain still wanted to be taken seriously in regional defense arrangements such as the Five Power group, whose wargames will involve Australia, Britain, Malaysia, New Zealand and Singapore.

"There'll still be a lot of British people there, there'll still be a lot of British investments, there'll still be a lot of British interests," Mr. Portillo said of Hong Kong, which now appears to be approaching its impending handover calmly if not altogether confidently.

"But, more generally, we have an interest in this region, and we want to demonstrate that," he said, Agence France-Presse reported.

Britain wants to ensure free movement of capital and goods, he said, "and therefore we are concerned with security on a global basis."

If indications about the current state of Chinese-British relations from his cabinent colleague, Jeremy Hanley, are true, however, the naval force is far more likely to be involved in parade duty than anything more ominous in Hong Kong.

Mr. Hanley, minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, arrived in Hong Kong after a trip through Asia and to Beijing, where talks with senior Chinese officials with responsibility for Hong Kong affairs suggested a major thaw in bilateral relations and a breakthrough in planning the handover ceremony, an issue that has been stalled for months.

After years of often bitter dispute, Britain and China appear to have settled — or chosen to ignore — most of their major differences in the hopes of achieving an orderly final few months of British administration.

A Western diplomat told Reuters that Mr. Hanley's talks in China had produced progress on the thorny issue of a joint handover ceremony that will take place when a century and a half of British rule ends at midnight June 30.

"The main thing was that he made good progress on the handover ceremony, and an announcement on this could come quite soon," the diplomat said.

A deal that might include a role by Prince Charles, he said, was now "very close."

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Danger for El Salvador

The peace accords that ended El Salvador's 12-year civil war in 1992 are helping Salvadorans deal with problems through political institutions instead of violence. But recent upheavals in El Salvador's rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance threaten this peace dividend and the country's democratic future.

The party, known as ARENA, was founded in 1980 by the infamous Roberto d'Aubuisson, a cashiered army major. Its leaders were military men and landowners, many of them death-squad organizers. But in 1989, El Salvador elected a businessman, Alfredo Cristiani, as president. He represented a moderate wing of ARENA made up largely of technocrats who saw the benefits of peace.

Under the tutelage of the United Nations, Mr. Cristiani signed a peace agreement with the leftist guerrillas in 1992. He committed the government to carrying out the mandates of the peace accords, which included giving land to former combatants and building a new civilian national police. Progress has been mixed, but a strong UN presence has been able to keep reforms going.

In 1994 Armando Calderon Sol, a compromise candidate acceptable to both ARENA factions, was elected president. ARENA's hard right reasserted itself in the vacuum created by his weak leadership. Furious about their loss of land and privileges, landowners are gradually pushing out ARENA's moderate leadership.

Earlier this month, ARENA's leader, Juan Jose Domenech, resigned, ostensibly because of corruption charges. But his resignation came a few days after the murder of his nephew. The new interim party leader has stronger ties to ARENA's right wing.

The right's large parliamentary bloc has stalled crucial parts of the peace accords, including constitutional and legislative reforms dealing with the deplorable justice system. Just as worrisome is the hard-liners' alleged use of terror tactics. Journalists are once again receiving death threats. Bombs have exploded near Mr. Cristiani's home and office, probably part of a campaign to prevent him from running again.

The hard right is likely to become bolder as outside attention on El Salvador fades. The United Nations, which has a staff of six there, is to leave at the end of the year. It should consider keeping a small monitoring office in place. Washington, for its part, should condemn terror methods and violations of the peace accords. After four years of progress, El Salvador should not be allowed to slip back to the dark days when the most ruthless ruled.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Farewell to Tests

The point of a test ban treaty is not so much to have a treaty as to put an end to nuclear tests. This is the worthy result apparently achieved by the UN General Assembly's vote to adopt the treaty that its negotiating committee, hindered by a requirement for consensus, had failed to approve. The final product, it is said, will lack the authority of international law. But almost every nation voted to adopt the treaty and committed itself not to test, and that will give it the authority of a strong global political consensus.

The 1970 nuclear nonproliferation treaty required non-nuclear powers not to build a bomb and nuclear powers not to help them. It let the nuclear powers' programs run free. A full test ban was always, for the nuclear powers, harder, since it was bound to constrain their programs. A ban on atmospheric testing was written in 1963. But not until the Cold War ended did the nuclear powers become ready to swear off underground tests as well.

Many countries note that the declared nuclear powers maintain their own nuclear option even as they seek to foreclose the option of others. The American justification for asserting such a nuclear privilege is that the United States is a global power with special responsibilities for world order — for instance, for deterring and containing rogue states. A number of countries understand this logic. Among those that reject it, India has been the most forward. It refused to join the test ban treaty on the ground that it enshrines a division between nuclear haves and have-nots and that it does not commit the nuclear powers to abolish their arsenals by a deadline.

India is off base. The test ban treaty has a value of its own, and should not be linked to the nuclear powers' performance on disarmament matters that are not part of the treaty. Not just the five declared nuclear states but the undeclared ones such as India and the mass of non-nuclear states stand to benefit from it.

Still, the five declared nuclear powers could ease their way by extending their own disarmament. All five are now respecting a testing moratorium, although the United States still can improve some weapons in the lab. Americans and Russians have discarded thousands of weapons but retain thousands. The nuclear powers strengthen their capacity to appeal to the others when they practice their own restraint.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Principled Stand

Wendell Primus, a deputy assistant secretary at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, resigned last month because he could not serve an administration that had approved a welfare bill that, by his own calculations, would throw more than a million children into poverty.

On Wednesday, two assistant secretaries followed Mr. Primus's lead. Mary Jo Bane, a former professor at Harvard and former commissioner of social services in New York state, and Peter Edelman, a lawyer, have devoted most of their careers to fighting poverty. Each resigned as a principled response to President Bill Clinton's decision to sign an awful welfare bill.

Ms. Bane and Mr. Primus came to the administration to revamp welfare policy along the lines that Mr. Clinton had outlined during the 1992 campaign. Like the Republicans, he called for time limits on welfare benefits. But he also called for protecting recipients and their children by providing training and, if necessary, public-sector work when they reached the limit.

After the Republicans took control of Congress, however, the president did an about-face, agreeing to a Republican proposal to end Washington's 60-year-old commitment to the poor. He temporarily backed off when he was embarrassed by estimates that showed the proposal would abandon millions of needy children. These estimates had been made by Mr. Primus.

Unfortunately, the president's embarrassment was temporary. The bill he signed was little different from the one Mr. Primus had studied.

Mr. Clinton's original proposal recognized that about $10 billion more would have to be spent on training and putting welfare recipients to work. But the bill he signed would cut more than $50 billion from federal programs for the poor and allow states to cut an additional $40 billion or so over six years. The president who had promised to put the poor to work signed a bill that would do little more than punish them because they were broke.

The quiet, principled stands by the three officials cast a dark shadow on the White House's promise to soften the welfare law's harsh edges. The resignations say that the time for Mr. Clinton to protect poor children expired when he let his veto pen sit silently by his side.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Genes and Free Will

What is man? Philosophers have debated this question for millennia, reaching no very serious conclusion. Lately, however, philosophy has become rather less fashionable than genetics, which is in the throes of an effort, known as to Human Genome Project, to answer the same question. This project should produce many medical benefits, but it will also throw up some ethical dilemmas. And in the longer run, it is in danger of creating a philosophical misconception of its own: that men's actions are determined by their genes, not by their own free will.

—The Economist (London).

Is This the Right Time for the Bosnians to Vote?

Finally, Giving the People Their Say

By John Kornblum

WASHINGTON — Less than a year ago, the United States led an international effort to end the war in Bosnia. On Saturday, the Bosnian people finally regain the voice the war denied them. For the first time in their history, all the people of Bosnia — ethnic Croats, Muslims and Serbs — will vote in elections to establish the institutions of a unified Bosnian state.

In the past nine months, the international coalition in Bosnia has made tremendous progress in creating the conditions for this vote. Thousands of soldiers have been demobilized. Territory has changed hands, and forces have been separated without incident. All over the country, people are safely doing the things for which they risked death just one year ago: emerging from their homes and their cities, going to work and school, riding buses and trains, attending political meetings.

Daunting problems do continue to stand in the way of reconciliation in Bosnia. Some believe that an ethnic partition is inevitable, even desirable. But in fact, it is not inevitable and is contrary to the obligations the parties assumed at Dayton — obligations we will press them to honor.

Ethnic partition leads to conflict and ethnic cleansing. Even today, thousands of people would have to be removed from their homes to create three ethnically pure entities. The fact is that Bosnia's future depends on achieving some measure of unity. And that unity must rest on a consensus that can be forged only through democratic choice.

Bosnia is not an international protectorate. The ideal of a multiethnic, democratic Bosnia at peace must be realized freely by the Bosnian people themselves. The purpose of these elections is to give Bosnians that chance. We are asking them to take responsibility for choosing their leaders and for shaping a better future, so that the peace we have forged becomes self-sustaining.

As we watch Bosnia vote, we must keep in mind what is at stake. This is far more than a simple contest between nationalist and anti-nationalist parties. For Bosnians, the election is a chance to sweep away the political structures that grew up in the chaos following the breakup of Yugoslavia — to dismantle the councils their leaders created solely for the conduct of war. It is a chance — the only chance — for opposition candidates to enter government and to exercise real influence.

The election will fill cantonal and regional parliaments with hundreds of new legislators who are accountable to the Bosnian people and who will represent a rich mix of political points of view. It will create a national presidency and Parliament in which leaders from each ethnic community will have to work together. It will give Bosnia a single government, without which there cannot be a single Bosnian state.

That is why Foreign Minister Jadranko Prlic of Bosnia has said: "No elections, no Bosnia." This is why every political party in Bosnia, both those in power and those in opposition, supports these elections. Indeed, over the past few weeks I have talked to the leaders of every Bosnian party and community, and without exception, they want the vote to go forward. Opinion polls show that the vast majority of Bosnians want to vote now.

Our responsibility is to help them exercise that right under appropriate conditions. There is no question that conditions will not be perfect: Violations and cases of intimidation have occurred. But the elections will be overseen by more than 2,000 election supervisors and monitors who already are spread throughout the country.

Having worked so hard to give the Bosnian people this chance, we should not be afraid of democracy's outcome in Bosnia. After all, for five years outsiders have debated what kind of country Bosnia should be. The war itself was launched by a small, violent minority. Saturday, the Bosnian people finally will have their say.

The writer is an assistant secretary of state. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

By CORAX in Vreme (Belgrade). Cat'® Syndicate.

Strengthening the War Criminals

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — One year ago, NATO aircraft bombed the Bosnian Serb leaders into ending their genocidal aggression. Faced for the first time with a determined use of force by the West, they called off their campaign of terror and mass murder.

The Dayton accords followed. The Implementation Force and international officials arrived in Bosnia with the momentum of power to see to it that Dayton's declared purpose of re-establishing a sovereign Bosnia was carried out.

But the United States and the other supposed enforcers of Dayton wasted that moment of maximum strength. The NATO peace force did separate the warring armies, but then it made its main aim avoiding casualties. Dayton's provisions for freedom of movement throughout Bosnia were allowed to wither. The peace force did nothing to arrest the architects of genocide, Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic, as accused war criminals.

So it is in a context of international weakness that the Bosnian elections are taking place. The same elements of religious-nationalist extremism that brought disaster are feeding on that weakness. They have got away with intimidating election opponents, and they will emerge from the voting with new claims of democratic legitimacy.

We can see now that President Bill Clinton never had the stomach to make the Dayton vision of a new Bosnia live. The crucial decision was taken at the start: to turn away from the Dayton accords' commitment to bring wanted war criminals to justice.

Allowing Mr. Karadzic and General Mladic to remain in command of the Serbian sector of Bosnia sent an unmissable message: The world, meaning especially the United States, was not serious about undoing the politics of paranoia and ethnic cleansing. It was as if the Allies had promised to reconstruct Germany after World War II but had let Hitler's heirs run Bavaria.

The Bosnian Serb leaders were not on the scale of the Nazis, but the evil was the same. General Mladic presided over the slaughter of 8,000 civilian men and boys after his troops captured the UN "safe haven" of Srebrenica last year. Mr. Karadzic planned the destruction of mosques and Catholic churches, and the mass rape of Muslim women, as part of an effort to expunge not only the presence but the very history of non-Serbs in Bosnia.

When Mr. Karadzic's position as the Serbian leader became too abhorrent for the world to stomach last summer, the U.S. envoy Richard Holbrooke went over and negotiated a deal in which Mr. Karadzic got out of sight but not out of effective power. What the deal signified was the Clinton administration's determination to have the elections, however smelly.

On the same principle — or lack of principle — U.S. officials have done their best to play down evidence of intimidation and other campaign abuses. International monitors who seemed likely to flag abuses have been shoved aside. Clinton administration spokesmen have dropped the phrase "free and fair elections," as promised at Dayton, and now speak blandly of "effective and democratic elections."

All that is sad enough. But it is not as sickening as Clinton administration officials contending, as they do, that as international strength in Bosnia wanes, we will accomplish more of what Dayton promised: that is, do more with less.

Anthony Lake, the president's national security adviser, wrote a sunny article in The New York Times *(IHT, Sept. 12)*. He spoke of conditions for "successful elections" and foresaw the world nurturing a Bosnian Parliament and courts. He sounded like Emile Coue, the French psychologist who said we would all improve by telling ourselves, "Every day in every way I am becoming better and better."

No, weakness will not restore Bosnia, any more than it saved the victims at Srebrenica. In any case, that is not the purpose of Mr. Lake's comment or others. The purpose is to get quietly past the election: America's, not Bosnia's.

The New York Times.

The CIA Again Proves It Shouldn't Run Covert Operations

By David Wise

WASHINGTON — The spectacle of the Central Intelligence Agency's officers fleeing their base in northern Iraq this month, abandoning their Kurdish agents, is but another dark chapter in the annals of CIA covert operations.

From the Bay of Pigs to the Congo, where in 1960 agents tried to put lethal bacteria on Patrice Lumumba's toothbrush, to Nicaragua, where the CIA armed the contras, the record has been inglorious. Presidents have generally authorized the CIA's covert actions, but the agency has simply not been very good at manipulating history.

Apparently, the CIA does not learn from the past. Last week John M. Deutch, the CIA director, called for more covert operations. Just as communism was used to justify such actions during the Cold War, today terrorism is invoked.

Mr. Deutch's request came just after the collapse of the agency's operations in Iraq. Even before Iraqi soldiers moved north, Saddam Hussein's agents had infiltrated a CIA-backed resistance group inside Iraq and executed dozens of its members.

The CIA has spent five years trying to overthrow Mr. Saddam — not an easy task against a dictator who rules by killing all his opponents. Barred since 1976 from assassinating anyone, the agency has been trying to foment a coup against him.

It is not the first time the CIA has meddled in Iraq. In the early 1960s it sent a monogrammed, poisoned handkerchief to General Abdel Karim Kassem, Iraq's leader. The handkerchief either didn't work or wasn't used. In any case, an Iraqi firing squad executed General Kassem in 1963, paving the way for Mr. Saddam's rise to power.

From 1972 until 1975, when the Nixon administration pulled the rug out, the CIA supported the Kurds against Iraq to assist Iran. It was a cynical enterprise. A 1974 agency memo said that the purpose was to create a stalemate to tie up Iraq's military. "Neither (Iran) nor ourselves wish to see the matter resolved one way or the other," the memo said. But nobody told the Kurds.

Proponents of covert operations usually justify them on the grounds that a president needs an option somewhere between diplomacy and war. They also say that it is impossible to monitor elusive terrorist groups without infiltrating them.

For the most part, however, the CIA's covert actions have been counterproductive. By interfering with the internal affairs of other countries, these operations violate international law and the UN Charter. And in an age when world leaders get their information from CNN, covert operations are rarely covert for very long.

Even the agency's "successes" have been failures. In Iran the CIA restored the shah to the throne in 1953. But this planted the seeds of discontent that led to the Islamic revolution and the hostage crisis in 1979.

In Afghanistan the agency supplied weapons and training to the guerrillas who drove out the Soviet Army in 1989. But some of the rebels supported by the agency have since spread their holy war around the world.

Whether the CIA, reeling from the Aldrich Ames debacle, is capable of mounting a covert operation anywhere in the world is another question. The agency would do better to confine itself to analyzing intelligence. The United States does need a CIA, along with spy satellites and electronic ears.

But it's time to retire Maxwell Smart from covert operations and give him a desk job.

The writer is the author of "Nightmover: How Aldrich Ames Sold the CIA to the KGB for $4.6 Million." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Home-Run Idea for Bob Dole

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — For the last two weeks I have been wrestling with a question of journalistic ethics. Many people are offering Bob Dole advice. But I know how he can get back into the presidential race with one simple move.

I have hesitated to give him my idea, lest it be thought that I am taking sides in the election. But I have finally rationalized it. This is a great idea, but given Mr. Dole's deficit in the polls, it will only make the race close. And a close race is every bit as much in President Bill Clinton's interest as Mr. Dole's. Second-term landslides are dangerous. Richard Nixon's second term ended in Watergate; Ronald Reagan's, in Iran-contra.

The idea was born on the day after the Democratic National Convention ended. On the final night of that convention, you will recall, Mr. Clinton gave his acceptance speech. He said that Mr. Dole wanted to be "a bridge to the past." Well, said Mr. Clinton, "I want to build a bridge to the 21st century."

That bothered me. Only a member of that supersmug boomer generation would ignore the clear evidence that a new century is not something to be welcomed. Who in his right mind thinks the 20th century is an improvement on the 19th? The 19th century began with Thomas Jefferson entering the White House and ended with Grover Cleveland having recently left it. The 20th began with William McKinley and presumably will end with Mr. Clinton, Mr. Dole or, bless me, Ross Perot. What a trend!

Like most people my age, I would prefer to skip backwards to my past than stagger into my future. But I realized that too many younger Americans think of the bucolic past Mr. Dole described as a myth. He needs to give them a specific example of the glories of yesteryear.

The next day, Friday, I went to Wrigley Field to see the Cubs play the Atlanta Braves. It was a perfect day, and the game was a reminder of how great baseball has been — and can be. The Cubs won 3-2. They used only 10 players — the starting lineup and a relief pitcher in the top of the ninth. The Braves used only nine. Two of the three Cubs' runs were driven in by a bloop single by the starting pitcher who came up with two outs and two on and was allowed to bat for himself. The game was played in just a little more than two hours.

By then, the Dole-saving idea was firmly in mind. He should promise, if elected, to abolish the infamous designated hitter rule and take baseball back to where it was before 1973.

That was the year when the American League foolishly began the practice of excusing pitchers from taking their turns at bat and instead allowing each team to designate a substitute batter to hit in the pitcher's place. (National League teams like the Cubs don't have the rule.) Almost everything that is wrong in American society stems from the stupid DH rule.

It is a symbol of the permissiveness that has eroded our values. It led directly to sky boxes, to three-hour games, franchise jumping and the baseball strike — the things that have conspired to undermine the National Game. It is no wonder that divorce, drugs and crime have soared since then. That is what happens when you tamper with God's perfect design!

When pitchers no longer take the responsibility for hitting (or at least bunting) and designated hitters no longer take the responsibility for fielding their position, the orderly structure of society topples. It is a short step from the designated hitter to Dick "I Led Three Lives" Morris.

What gives this its partisan point is that the DH is the emblem of fuzzy-headed liberalism. A conservative would have looked at the original intent of the geniuses who wrote the baseball rule book and rejected the DH heresy out of hand.

But the bleeding-heart liberals heard a few cranky pitchers complain about the burdens of hitting and a few creaky sluggers whine about how hard it is to play right field — and so they created two new entitlements. Or if you will, a new affirmative action-quota program that mars the fundamental notion of all ballplayers being treated equally.

Would President Dole actually abolish the DH rule? Sure, on the same day he cuts taxes by 15 percent while balancing the budget.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Oh, those happy days before 1973!

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Besieged Castle

PARIS — Le Temps last night [Sept. 13] gave additional particulars regarding the riot which took place last week in the grounds of the Château de Bouret-sur-Cauche, belonging to Baronne de Fourment d'Aguisy. A mob of about 500 persons laid siege to the château and became so violent that the gendarmes had to be called out to defend it. Considerable indignation was aroused locally by the owner of the property fencing up the formerly public entrance to the park, thus cutting off the park and grounds of the château from the public.

1921: Wine Halts Fire

CARLISLE, Pennsylvania — Forty barrels of fine elderberry wine proved to be the only effective fire extinguisher when a fire broke out on the farm of Gilbert Beetem. The flames started to ignite a handsome lodge on the farm and the water on the premises had run out. A thoughtful tenant remembered a large quantity of wine stored in the cellar, and within a few minutes the bucket brigade was transferring elderberry wine to the roof of the building.

1946: War Treasure

BERLIN — American officials estimated today [Sept. 13] that precious stones and metals valued at "upwards of one hundred and fifty million dollars" were recovered in the mass raids carried out in the American and British Zones to seize the hidden treasures once owned by the German Reich. Six thousand three hundred and twenty-eight kilograms of gold, 440,322 kilograms of silver, 4,783 kilograms of platinum, and 73,551 carats of diamonds had been dispersed throughout Germany.

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Bosnia / **For a Fragmented Nation, Flawed Elections**

The Moderate Parties: Do They Stand a Chance for a Toehold?

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BANJA LUKA, Bosnia — Like his Muslim cousin in Sarajevo, a Serbian bus driver, Predrag Tubic, is fed up with war. He wants a job and blames Bosnia's Serbian, Muslim and Croatian nationalist parties for starting the conflict that has ripped his country apart.

"I've got nothing now," he said, sitting in his small apartment surrounded by his family of five. "All my money is spent. I'm living on donated flour and beans. And for what? My own nation with no work?"

When Mr. Tubic votes Saturday in Bosnia's first nationwide elections, he intends to choose a party in opposition to the mainline Serbian nationalist group.

Mr. Tubic's cousin, Mohammed Idrizovic, a construction worker in Sarajevo, feels the same way. Expelled from his house in northern Bosnia by Serbs in 1992, he believes he will return home only with the help of a multiethnic government. He is voting for an ethnically mixed party that is running in opposition to President Alija Izetbegovic's Muslim-based Party of Democratic Action.

There is little doubt that these cousins — one a Muslim, the other a Serb — are a minority in this land, fresh from war and still dominated by the heady brew of violent nationalist politics. But how much support there will be for Bosnia's more moderate opposition parties on all three sides of this nation's divide is a key question in the election and for Bosnia's future.

No one expects the opposition parties to win. The opposition running in one half of Bosnia — the Muslim-Croat federation — has even announced that it does not want victory. But if the candidates who opposed the war or reject the three major parties achieve a toehold in the national Parliament and the Muslim-Croat and Serbian assemblies, then, Western analysts say, there could be hope for Bosnia.

"If they can become a check on the crazy nationalism that brought war to Bosnia, then the elections are a success," a senior Western diplomat said. "If they are smashed completely by the nationalists, then we really have failed."

Currently the most important problem for the opposition parties, opposition figures and Western diplomats say, is the way the election has been structured by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Election rules, approved by the organization, gave the three nationalist parties — the Croatian Democratic Union, the Muslims' Party of Democratic Action and the Serbian Democratic Party — a monopoly on registering voters. The Serbian Democratic Party responded by engaging in a fraud so massive that the European agency was forced to postpone municipal elections — the most difficult and perhaps most significant vote of all.

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe also allowed members of nationalist parties to run all of the local election commissions, the organizations that will be carrying out the vote. On election day Saturday, its supervision will be minimal. International election supervisors will each be responsible for five polling stations. A senior organization official estimated that only 20 percent of the voting will be watched by an independent monitor.

"Letting the ruling parties run things was like letting the wolf in with the goat or the goat in with the cabbage," said Milovan Stankovic, a former colonel in the Bosnian Serb army who is running as an opposition candidate for the Serbian Parliament in the Serb-controlled town of Doboj. "But even with the cards stacked against us, we could do O.K."

On the Muslim side, the main opposition groups include a party run by the former prime minister, Haris Silajdzic, a former member of the Party of Democratic Action, and the United List, a joint ticket grouping five multiethnic opposition parties that span the political spectrum.

The Muslim opposition could do well in several cities, especially the northeastern city of Tuzla, which has a long tradition of anti-nationalist politics, and even Sarajevo.

The Croatian opposition, which is part of the United List, could do well among Croats from the northern Posavina corridor and from central Bosnia — if they are allowed to vote freely by the authorities in Croatia, where many of them now reside as refugees. But in the southwestern part of the country, the Croatian opposition will be crushed. During World War II, that region was a hotbed of pro-Nazi fascism, a legacy that endures today.

"The key to our success is free voting by the Croat refugees," said Ivo Komsic, a Croat running for Bosnia's joint presidency. "For that, Croatia must not fill their heads with nationalist propaganda and allow them to vote to come home."

The opposition groups running on Muslim-held territory are generally united in backing the idea of a multiethnic Bosnia and have emphasized economic recovery and integration with Europe as a campaign plank.

"We told them if they ran on issues like security and national defense, they would be crushed by the nationalists," said Les Campbell, a political strategist who advised opposition parties throughout Bosnia. "Only if they emphasized the economy would they stand a chance."

Daunting Day for Voters

Getting to the Polls Stumps Refugees

By Mike O'Connor
New York Times Service

TUZLA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The uncertain prospects for a smooth election Saturday were reflected in the eyes of perplexed refugees jammed together in the rain outside a government building, hoping someone inside could tell them where to vote.

The same prediction was evident in the wrinkled brows of frustrated UN police monitors who have spent most of the last week planning how to move refugees to voting places.

"The only way we can escape disaster is if my prayers are answered and we have enough bad weather to keep people at home," a monitor said.

Of Bosnia's nearly 3 million potential voters, as many as 150,000 are expected to cross former battle lines to vote in the areas from which they were expelled during the war. And perhaps as many as 138,000 more refugees could be coming in from Serbia and Croatia.

The estimates may be daunting, and possibly too high, but officials say these are the numbers being planned for, even though preparations are difficult.

"What we heard this morning is to get ready for about 1,200 buses coming in from Yugoslavia," a foreign election official said Wednesday, her eyes wide at the prospect. "How do we get ready for that?"

One UN official added: "I don't believe there are enough buses with working engines left in this country to do the job."

So far, foreign officials are setting the rules, but trying to make Bosnian officials responsible for carrying them out.

In charge of the election is the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. NATO officers say they are deploying troops to monitor the voting, but getting people to the right polling places and making sure that they are not attacked along the way in the hands of local authorities.

"We think that is going to be enough. Maybe I should say we hope it is," an American officer said. "We're counting on everyone to act responsibly, and maybe we're counting on too much."

Most of Bosnia is still essentially in three pieces, each controlled by a single ethnic group that wants to keep out refugees from other groups. It was difficult, foreign diplomats said, to force local officials to plan for refugees to vote in the places from which they were expelled during the war.

With the cancellation of local elections, fewer voters are expected to travel, since they can use absentee ballots in the national election.

This week, Bosnian officials decided to allow many people to vote in their home counties, without having to go to the town or village from which they fled.

In many places, especially those in areas where emotions are the highest, refugees will vote in ballot booths just inside the boundaries of their county.

An elaborate system is being devised to use buses to pick up refugees in one part of Bosnia and take them to a polling place in their own county. Some highways have been barred to all traffic except for buses to be used in transporting voters.

Even if the system works, it will take a long time to vote. A Muslim refugee from Srebrenica, for instance, will have to somehow get to the Muslim town of Kladanj, then wait for a bus ride to the outskirts of Srebrenica, well over an hour away.

The round trip, and the time waiting to vote, will take nearly five hours, according to UN officials. Then the voter will have to somehow get home again.

Foreign officials are concerned that once voters were taken near their former homes, some would try to stay.

Even though the peace agreement gives people the right to move freely in Bosnia, most people have not been able to go home, and voters using the buses will be required to leave as soon as they have voted.

The confusion, and the fear of violence may keep the number of voters low, especially refugee voters.

In a few towns, Muslim refugees will be voting very near to where Serbian refugees are being brought in from Yugoslavia.

With refugees clamoring for information at the front door to his building, a Bosnian official, Fuad Ekmecic, opened Thursday's newspaper looking for help.

"I have nothing official, no information," he said. "And there's nothing reliable in the paper. Maybe many people will just stay home."

Bosnian Elections at a Glance

Estimated current population: 3.5 million (Muslim-Croat federation 2.5 million, Republika Srpska 1 million).
Ethnic compostition of prewar population (percent): 43.7 Muslim, 31.3 Serb, 17.7 Croat, 7.3 other.

Total number of registered voters: 2.9 million, including 641,010 registered in 55 countries.

Total number of parties taking part: 29, of which 17 are in the federation and 12 in Republika Srpska.

Number of candidates: More than 3,000.

Authorities being elected:

National
Three-member presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
Two-chamber House of Representatives.

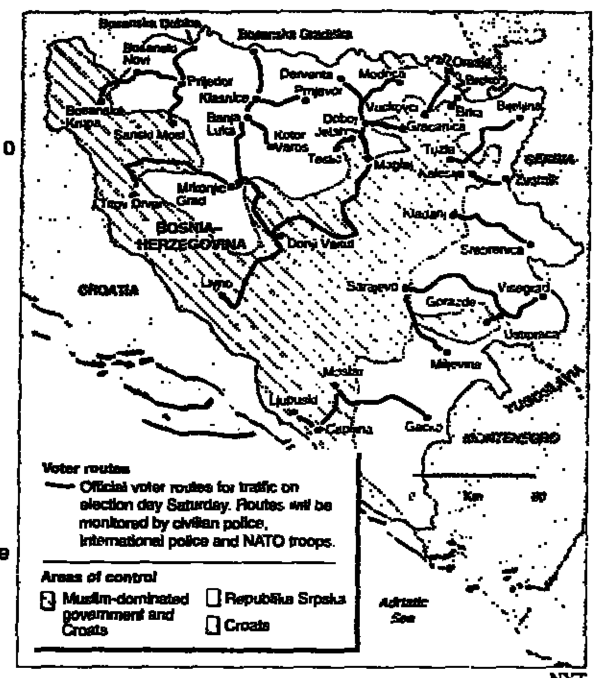
Regional
140-member House of Representatives of the federation.
140-member National Assembly of Republika Srpska.
Presidency of Republika Srpska.
10 cantonal assemblies of the federation.

Polling hours: 0500 GMT to 1700 GMT Saturday.

Number of polling stations: approximately 4,400.
Number of ballot papers printed: A total of 27.1 million for all the elections contested.

Number of troops deployed by Implementation Force (IFOR) in Bosnia on polling day: more than 50,000.

Results: First official results expected Sept. 17.



NYT

Biljana Plavsic
Candidate for the presidency of Republika Srpska from the Serbian Democratic Party.

Alija Izetbegovic
Bosnian president and leader of the Party of Democratic Action.

Predrag Radic
Leader of the Patriotic Bloc of Republika Srpska and mayor of the largest Serbian city, Banja Luka.

Haris Silajdzic
Founder of the Party for Bosnia-Herzegovina, with strong support among urban Muslims.

Kresimir Zubak
Candidate for the Bosnian presidency from the Croatian Democratic Union.

Source: AFP

International Herald Tribune

BOSNIA:

Mirror of a Nation

Continued from Page 1

lack roofs, windows and four complete walls; its main street is pockmarked with huge craters left by artillery shells, and its three small factories are blackened hulks. It changed hands four times during the fighting, before being taken in 1993 by the Bosnian Serbs.

Most of the 1,800 people who live here are elderly Serbs who were driven out of Muslim towns. Trnovo lies inside the demilitarized zone of separation that divides the Serbs, with 49 percent of the land, from the Croats and Muslims.

This small stretch of the border, known as the Inter-Ethnic Boundary Line, is patrolled by 140 French soldiers who are part of the 53,000-strong NATO-led force that came here last December as part of the peace agreement reached in Dayton, Ohio.

At the French mess in the scarred remains of a small hotel on the edge of town, the French commander, Captain Jean-Philippe Leroux, poured himself a glass of red wine from a bottle adorned with the emblem of his battalion. He has sent his soldiers to clean up the fetid piles of garbage in the center of town; help fix a few of the lathes at the local textile factory, which went bankrupt before the war, and repair a few of the street lights.

A German charity repaired the kindergarten, and a Japanese group gave some supplies to the health clinic, but otherwise Trnovo remains as desolate and impoverished as when he arrived last spring.

"Trnovo's fate depends on what happens in Bosnia," he said. "It will either be a key crossing point for Bosnian Muslims and Serbs who work together, or a wasteland located on the edge of a hostile border."

Many Bosnians thought the peace agreement would be accompanied by international aid to rebuild the country and jump-start its industry. But while the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian groups still hand out flour and cooking oil, factories remain smashed and idle. Bridges remain down, electricity and sewage systems, especially outside the cities, often do not function. And foreign investors like Volkswagen, which once had a large plant in Sarajevo, have come, taken a look and left.

Although unity would bring with it economic cooperation, and partition would appear to guarantee economic stagnation, especially for the Bosnian Muslims, it is hard to find many people ready to accept the return of neighbors who fought against them.

Many know the names of those who killed their family members.

Milena Vitkovic, a 39-year-old mother of four, lived at the start of the war in the mountain hamlet of Ledici, about 25 kilometers (about 15 miles) north of Trnovo. The village had only Serbs. The surrounding villages had only Muslims. This was the usual pattern in the Bosnian countryside; only in such large urban centers as Sarajevo, Mostar and Banja Luka did the ethnic groups mix.

Shortly after the war started on June 9, 1992, Muslims from the surrounding villages attacked Ledici. The 83 Serbs in the hamlet fled into the pine forests on the slopes of the mountains above the town. In the woods, according to a 12-year-old nephew who was wounded and survived, 10 people from Mrs. Vitkovic's family, including her mother, her two brothers and some nephews as young as 1 year old, were gunned down.

Mrs. Vitkovic pulled worn black and white photos from a plastic bag and dabbed her eyes as she haltingly introduced her dead relatives. Her 6-year-old son watched from a corner of the small apartment here.

"I want no one, not even a Muslim, to feel what I feel," she said, "but I never want to see Muslims again, even in my dreams. I want to go back one last time to find the remains of my family and give them a proper burial. That is all I ask from the Muslims now."

Ledici is a forlorn collection of roofless houses taken over by high grass and trash.

But in the Muslim village of Dujmovici, about three kilometers away, men were using plastic tarps and crude planks to rebuild homes destroyed by Serbs in the war.

When some men were read the names of Mrs. Vitkovic's family they acknowledged that they knew them, that for years they had traded cheese and eggs with them, drank homemade brandy with them and counted them as friends.

They also said that those on the list had disappeared, but that they did not know where they had gone.

"They did not die in Ledici," said one man who would not give his name. "Maybe they died in the hills. A lot of people died in the hills. But this is over. Muslims and Serbs will not live again together again."

VOTE: *The West Is Resigned to Seeing Hard-Liners of All Stripes Consolidating Power in Their Ethnic Enclaves*

Continued from Page 1

it is to change Bosnia's political culture.

Even so, officials recognize that they have been slow to spell out publicly the likelihood that elections billed as a way to break the grip of wartime leaders will actually legitimize them. In recent weeks, Western officials have watered down their rhetoric, no longer describing the vote as "free and fair" — the promise enshrined in the Dayton accords.

But they also contend that such an outcome was unavoidable.

"These people don't want to live together and they're not going to for a long time, if ever," said a U.S. official who has been shuttling between Washington and Sarajevo. "They don't know anything about democracy and don't seem to want to know. So it won't make any difference whether this election is now or six months from now or a year from now."

The decision to proceed with the voting in the face of such volatile conditions has sparked criticism from intellectuals and human rights activists — and from Bob Dole, the Republican candidate for president — as a sell-out of hopes for a return to a multiethnic society.

An aide to President Bill Clinton vehemently derided those objections: "It's a crusade by a high-minded handful of people who, fortunately for us, turn out not to have any followers in the U.S. public." He insisted that public opinion has supported only a very limited agenda in Bosnia.

Others agreed. A State Department official declared that the intervention in Bosnia — while hoping to give "the Bosnians a chance" to make a fresh start and avoid an open partition that might encourage splintering in other Balkan states, such as Macedonia — had a single overriding objective: ending the slaughter.

That goal seems close to being achieved. "My only worry now is the risk of poll violence big enough to discredit the election and NATO," the State Department official said.

The success in peacekeeping contrasts sharply with the frustration over efforts to jump-start democracy.

The political climate is dominated by the fears and hatreds of civil war and the dominance of extremist parties in all three Bosnian camps — the Croatian Democratic Union, the Party of Democratic Action among Muslims and the Serbian Democratic Party.

All use the panoply of political control, including party monopoly on television and radio and intimidation of independent candidates.

But coercion alone does not explain the opposition to building an integrated Bosnia. Opinion surveys show that Bosnians in all three ethnic groups strongly oppose mixed communities, by even greater majorities today than six months ago — with the minorities in favor of power-sharing continuing to shrink.

In these circumstances, Western officials said, postponing the elections to allow more time for reconciliation would have been pointless.

Similarly, they rejected suggestions that the elections were proceeding on schedule only to spare Mr. Clinton any embarrassment ahead of the U.S. presidential election. Instead, they said, it has become obvious that any Western attempt to assume a more ambitious role could jeopardize public support for even minimal long-term involvement in Bosnia.

This analysis, sharply at odds with widespread hopes a year ago that the country could rise quickly from the ashes, was outlined in recent interviews with policymakers in Washington, Bonn, London and Paris. Speaking on condition of anonymity, they offered a very similar picture of their governments' views, including these points:

- The elections will provide a fragile institutional framework for Bosnia, enabling the West to use aid, trade and political benefits as leverage to encourage factions to work together and to punish those that do not.
- Bosnians can be expected to muddle along, initially led largely by many of the same people who commanded them in war, with the prospect of edging toward economic recovery and international acceptance — to the degree that they can achieve at least minimal national cooperation.
- The alternative to cooperation is the breakup of Bosnia, suddenly or slowly, into entities too small to attract political attention or economic interest from the outside world.
- For the foreseeable future, Western governments assume that renewed large-scale hostilities are unlikely, partly because the Muslims have now been armed to make them a less tempting target.

IRAQ: *Pledge Not to Shoot at U.S. Jets Leads American Policymakers to Rethink Plans*

Continued from Page 1

Council said in a statement in Baghdad that the Iraqi military would stop firing on American and other Western jets beginning at midnight Saturday (2000 GMT). Iraq said it had agreed to the move at the request of Russia.

■ Saddam's Motives Unclear

John Lancaster of The Washington Post reported from Cairo:

Until Friday, Mr. Saddam seemed in no hurry to defuse the confrontation, which has earned him widespread sympathy in the Arab world and introduced new strains into the alliance that drove his forces from Kuwait in 1991.

The standoff began in late August, when Mr. Saddam's forces moved briefly into the rebellious Kurdish area of northern Iraq and the United States responded by firing cruise missiles at air defense sites in southern Iraq.

Iraq's statement on Friday saying it would saying no longer shoot at planes enforcing flight bans seemed calculated to remove the pretext for further U.S. attacks but shed no light on Mr. Saddam's motives.

The United States and its allies imposed the flight ban over northern Iraq after Mr. Saddam's brutal suppression of the 1991 Kurdish uprising that sent more than a million Kurds fleeing north into Turkey. A similar flight ban was imposed over southern Iraq.

The United States expanded the southern no-flight zone earlier this month as part of its effort to increase pressure on Mr. Saddam after his latest incursion into the north. In a speech on Sept. 3, Mr. Saddam ordered his "men of the air defense and falcons of the skies" to "'consider from now on their damned imaginary lines nonexistent.'"

Although he has apparently backed down from that threat, Mr. Saddam has not left the field in defeat. His forces entered northern Iraq to help the Kurdistan Democratic Party in its war with a rival faction, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan. By earlier this week, the government-allied group had taken control of the Kurdish area, providing an opening for the renewal of central government authority in the north.

Mr. Saddam has also benefited from a sympathetic response among Arabs who draw a distinction between the invasion of a neighbor and the reassertion of a government authority within internationally recognized borders.

Several of Washington's closest Arab allies, including Jordan and Saudi Arabia, have refused to allow their countries to be used as launching pads for new U.S. strikes, forcing Washington to postpone its next attack as it scrambles for alternative bases in the region.

Seen in that light, Mr. Saddam's confrontational posture toward the United States looks less like suicidal folly than a shrewd gambit aimed at undermining the U.S.-led coalition and speeding his rehabilitation as an Arab nationalist hero, diplomats and analysts say.

In effect, they say, Mr. Saddam has gambled that the rewards of challenging the United States will turn out to be greater than any costs inflicted by American warplanes and missiles.

ITALY: *Separatists Marching to Venice*

Continued from Page 1

the symbolic proclamation will be followed within a year by independence for a region encompassing the richest areas of Italy and its industrial heartland.

In southern Italy, Prime Minister Romano Prodi said he had more serious things to talk about than the separatist campaign.

"Italy is a united country," Mr. Prodi said in Bari, where he opened an international trade fair.

"The country and the government won't be troubled by political projects that have no roots in the past and no future," he added.

The secretary-general of the Italian bishops conference, the Reverend Ennio Antonelli, warned against over-dramatizing the affair.

"It seems to me that most citizens of the north are for the unity of the country," he said.

Mr. Bossi began the journey a day after he expelled one of his party's most prominent dissidents for opposing his independence plan. Irene Pivetti, speaker of the lower house of Parliament until May, was dismissed after she expressed a preference for a federalist Italy.

"Who is Pivetti?" Mr. Bossi said of her — for years the most recognized Northern League member after him.

The party has built support on deep frustration with high taxes, bureaucracy and perceived southern corruption and crime.

It won 10.6 percent of the vote at a general election last April, when Mr. Bossi switched from a federalist to a separatist agenda. *(Reuters, AP)*

Morocco Referendum On Changing Charter

Reuters

RABAT, Morocco — Moroccans voted Friday in a referendum on whether to change the nation's constitution and set up a second house of Parliament, moves seen as a way to decentralize power and help rural development.

King Hassan, pro-government parties and the main opposition parties had called for people to vote in favor of the referendum, and officials said they expected an overwhelming endorsement for a second house with power to force a no-confidence vote in the government.

Officials say they see indirect elections to the second house as a means of spreading political influence to areas of the country that have had little say in political decisions.

MARKET:

Surge on Wall Street

Continued from Page 1

The industry bellwether International Business Machines surged 4⅞ to 122⅛ after the brokerage Merrill Lynch upgraded it. Microsoft rose 2⅜ to a record 131, while Intel climbed 2¾ to a new high of 88⅛.

"Nasdaq had been lagging and for the moment it seems there's no reason to hold back," said Scott Bleier, the chief investment strategist at Prime Charter.

Analysts have viewed the reluctance of investors to go back into the technology shares as a critical obstacle to the continuation of a bull market that has lasted more than five years.

With market sentiment apparently improving, analysts are looking to indexes like the technology-laden Nasdaq Composite for signs that there is steam left in the rally. "When Nasdaq tests its old highs, then we'll see where we really are," Mr. Bleier said.

Concerns in July about an overheated economy and a sharp drop in unemployment figures had combined with a bearish market for computer stocks to cause a sharp downdraft in the market during the summer.

On July 16, the Dow had fallen 10 percent from its May 22 record, its sharpest decrease in six years.

Even before the latest rally began, the Dow had regained most lost ground but the Nasdaq had remained about 5 percent below the peak set last spring.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

ART

Japan Meets Normandy

Artist Transforms a French Chapel

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

SAINT-VIGOR-DE-MIEUX, France — A Japanese artist has been working for nearly 10 years on the small, abandoned chapel of St. Vigor de Mieux, a tiny village just outside Falaise in Normandy, in what turns out to be a convincing bid to fuse the tenets of contemporary art and the demands of an old religious monument.

Living in Japan in the 1980s, Kyoji Takubo (born 1949) began to have his doubts about the workings of the art establishment. Was there any point, he wondered, in producing a work that merely transited through a gallery before winding up in a museum? Was that what he was striving for?

The answer, he decided, was no. He wanted out.

He made his first serious attempt in this direction in 1987. A number of buildings in the Aoyama Jingumae district of Tokyo were due to be destroyed and he and a couple of friends (an architect and a photographer) decided they wanted to do something there before that happened.

The buildings were stripped down to their wood-frame structure. The ceiling and flooring were removed and the latter replaced by plates of glass on which the public was invited to walk. The venture was known as "Absolute Scene."

THE experience enchanted Takubo, and he was determined to carry it further. In these circumstances he and his wife, Hisako, traveled to France.

The artist had already been there a couple of times before, once in 1978 for the Biennial of Young Artists. But in the '80s, the French government was pursuing with some vigor a policy of restoring buildings of historic significance. Contemporary artists like Pierre Soulages, Pierre Buraglio or Georges Jeanclos were working inside Gothic and Romanesque churches, and Takubo's ears pricked up. Might he not manage to find a building of his own?

At this point, enter the Japanese art critic Toshikuni Maeno, whose French wife owned a house near Falaise. She had heard of a small, disaffected 16th-century chapel that might be just the thing.

It was. Takubo brought his three boys over to France and put them in school in Falaise, a town of 7,000 souls.

As they soon discovered, the villagers of St. Vigor had misgivings. This was the time when Japanese buyers were on a spree, gobbling up chateaux, sometimes taking them apart and selling the pieces. The attitude of the local people could be summed up in the words "*Now* what?" But Takubo bided his time.

He looked over the building, a charmingly modest little chapel distinguished by wonderful timber work in the shape of an inverted ship's keel, a couple of stone pillars, an old altar composed of a plain stone slab and a simple stone holy-water font.

Another feature, which could hardly be indifferent to any Japanese, was the 600-year-old yew tree a few paces from the chapel's door. Its broad trunk practically fills the breadth of the door when it stands open.

How was a 20th-century artist to intervene on a site like this? Takubo's answer holds in a single word: "Minimally."

Having obtained support from a number of patrons, including Fujisankei, Shiseido and some 90 other Japanese companies, he set to work.

He decided to remove the ceiling from parts of the building, leaving the roofing and timber apparent. Then he chose to replace a number of the standard flat tiles with glass tiles of the same size, some of them tinted blue, red or yellow. Spotlights inside the building can illuminate the roof at night. The effect is spectacular.

The chapel's floor is now covered with plates of corten steel and the walls are dressed with lead. In this state, and with some minor environmental improvements financed by the municipality (electric wiring rerun underground), the building was inaugurated in early August.

The contemporary French composer Pascal Dusapin visited it and suggested that music might be devised for the site. But, he added, the best solution might be to install organ pipes activated by the wind.

THE venture has gradually formed a network of enthusiasts in the area, including writers, philosophers and university professors. According to Mayor Serge Huet, the local people are also pleased.

But work on the project continues. Takubo has installed his studio in the vacant presbytery of the neighboring village of St. Martin le Mieux, and a visit there can help one understand why the project has extended over nearly 10 years. Not only has the artist visited the cave at Lascaux, the Matisse chapel in Vence and the Le Corbusier Church at Ronchamps to ready himself for this undertaking, he has also gone through a mind-boggling amount of work. Some remains to be done.

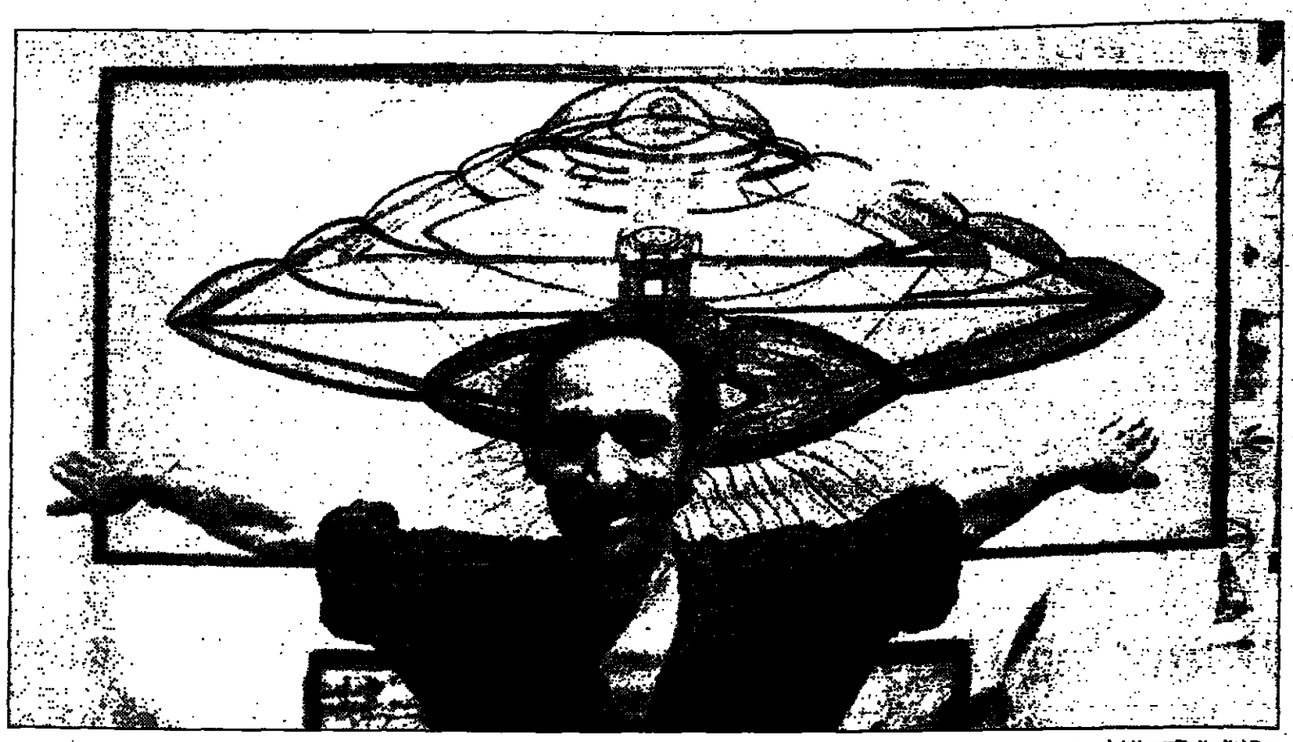
The lead plates on the chapel wall will be covered with eight different colors of paint — the last of these to be either graphite black or white. Takubo has installed a number of such walls in his studio, and he has begun working on them with a stylus to reveal the underlying color. This is the way he intends to treat the interior of the building.

He is currently working on a decorative motif of large apple tree branches with leaves, flowers and fruit.

Takubo says he has taken 30,000 photos of apple trees in preparing himself for this final stage of his work.

I believe him.

The chapel can be visited by calling the town hall of St. Martin le Mieux and asking for the key. Phone (33) 31-40-06-15.



Jack Manning/The New York Times

Ionel Talpazon, who says he experienced "blue energy" as a boy in Romania, with his UFO art. It is now on exhibit in Manhattan.

Flying-Saucer Art Invades New York

By Trip Gabriel
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Anyone stopping in for a game of pool and a Rolling Rock at the Hudson Grill in SoHo here is greeted by an ET-like figure waving from the window.

Three feet tall, formed of latex over cotton, he (she?) is the work of John Sheldon, a sometime waiter and cook in New York, who says he has been fascinated by unidentified flying objects since he had a UFO "sighting" on a fishing trip with his father in the 1950s. In obscurity, he has made ET sculptures for more than a decade.

"You think you're the only one," Sheldon, 56, said, "but I'm finding out there's a whole network of people doing this."

The little gray creatures with big eyes just keep advancing.

Invaders from Mars and elsewhere, they are stalking back into movie houses and onto television screens this fall, and also infiltrating cultural territory where they have rarely been seen before: art, fashion and music.

No fewer than three downtown exhibition spaces are showing art with UFO and alien-abduction themes. At the opening last week of a show at Hudson Grill, a club kid with a painted silver face mingled with artists, while upstairs flying-saucer poetry was recited and flying-saucer rock rang out.

In popular culture, interest in UFOs has waxed and waned, from the World War II sightings of Foo Fighters, military slang for flying saucers, to the band Foo Fighters formed last year by Nirvana's former drummer, Dave Grohl. Today flying-saucer fascination seems bigger than ever. Interviews with psychologists, historians and artists suggest a variety of reasons: apprehension over the millennium, distrust of government and traditional information sources, New Age spiritual yearnings and anxieties about sexuality in the risk-averse 1990s.

Though true believers would disagree, it is probably safe to say that the deluge of UFO images tells us less about aliens than about ourselves.

"The Judeo-Christian world view, and beliefs that people grew up with, in many cases have failed them and no longer answer the great existential questions," said Barry Beyerstein, a professor of psychology at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia, who has studied reports of UFO encounters. "People are looking for answers from different channels. UFOs are a marriage of high-tech and a strong religious desire to believe."

ON the day the Hudson Grill show opened, Andre Van Pier showed his UFO-inspired fashion collection, including wide "Mothership" hats for women and men's silvery jeans and jackets.

"The futuristic look is strong now; its acceptance is major among buyers and retailers," Van Pier declared. A costume designer for movies and rock stars, he took credit for accessorizing the slime-ball aliens in "Independence Day" with silver neck rings, bracelets and kneepads.

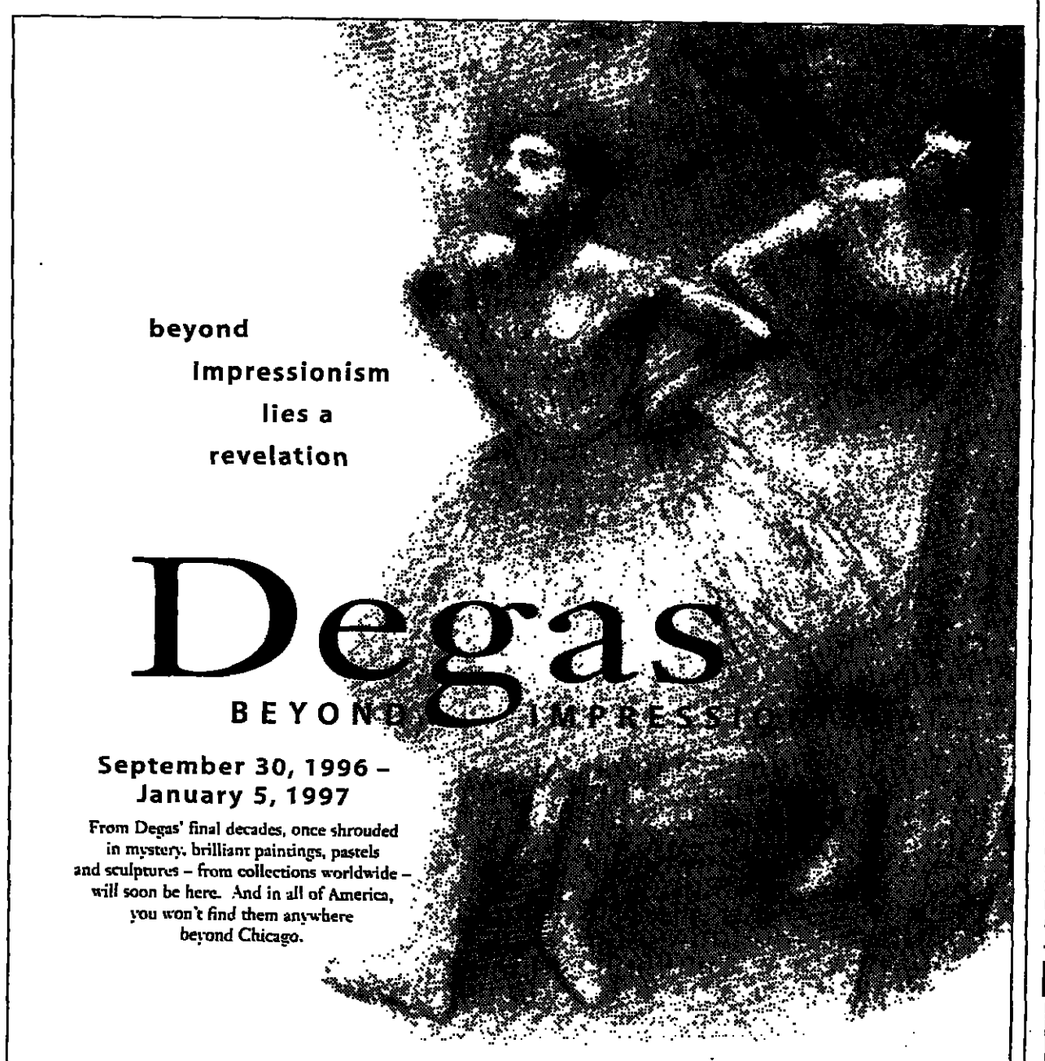
Much of the UFO art in galleries has the visceral intensity and unschooled technique of work that goes by the name Outsider Art. Some artists claim firsthand encounters with UFOs, and they bring to their flat compositions and simple palettes a visionary intensity.

"I'm treating it with as much respect as I can," said Phil Denise Smith, who has studied reports of UFO encounters. "People are looking for answers from different channels. UFOs are a marriage of high-tech and a strong religious desire to believe."

At the American Primitive Gallery in SoHo, where an exhibition of UFO-theme art by 18 individuals opened Thursday, there are wild and colorful drawings of saucer propulsion systems, annotated in Romanian, by Ionel Talpazon, who thinks they will be of more interest to future scientists than art collectors.

Talpazon, 41, traces his interest in UFOs to an encounter with a "blue energy" that passed over him one night as a boy in rural Romania.

When Arne Anton, the owner of American Primitive, announced that he intended to mount the show of UFO work this year, he was overwhelmed by the response. "The artwork is just coming out of the woodwork," he said. "It strikes a chord."



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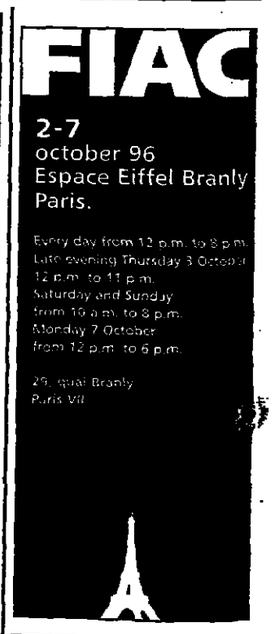

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Giorgio de Chirico, A Modernist Riddle

By Michael Kimmelman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Is there a stranger case among the great artists of the 20th century than Giorgio de Chirico? The images he painted at the start of his career, in the 1910s, have been so completely absorbed into our visual subconscious that it's actually difficult to see what made them startling in the first place.

You can't imagine Arget or Hitchcock or Bunuel, much less their innumerable progeny, without de Chirico's empty piazzas and weird combinations of objects. At the same time, it's hard to be shocked by his Surreal images, which are cliches by now.

The later work flaunts as parody what culture has become.

But this is not what makes de Chirico so peculiar. The really odd thing about him has to do with how he spent the five or six decades before he died, in 1978, at 90. Increasingly he became an art world pariah, widely thought to have squandered and betrayed his early talent. "Late" de Chirico came to mean almost the whole of his long life, which he spent painting pictures that seemed not just mawkish but willfully perverse, some of them parodies of his first works, if not outright copies of them, intended to devalue and deny the originality of his own achievement.

He made virulent and absurd pronouncements against modernism. He badly mimicked Delacroix. And beginning in the 1920s and '30s his predilection for painting gladiators and other ancient images, no matter how ridiculous they looked, led some people to imagine an affinity between him and the Italian Fascists.

De Chirico seemed bell-bent on self-immolation. The paradox is that his late works, in their extreme campiness and nihilism, are much more shocking than the classic de Chiricos, with their melancholic views of antique ruins.

What in the world was he up to during those many years? There have been attempts to explain, the latest being "De Chirico and America," which has just opened at the Bertha and Karl Leubsdorf Art Gallery at Hunter College in Manhattan (through Oct. 26). Skillfully put together, it includes 30 paintings, drawings and photographs, along with a substantial catalogue.

It turns out that Americans first got to know and admire de Chirico's later works, then learned to prefer the early ones. Certain things are now clear, and if they don't vindicate late de Chirico, exactly, at least they help to illuminate it.

One thing is that Andre Breton and the Surrealists, who at first embraced de Chirico, turned on him in the 1920s. The Surrealists had cornered the market in early de Chiricos, and so literally profited by praising them and damning his subsequent paintings.

One way to look at de Chirico's later copies of his early pictures is to see them as revenge against the Surrealists: He devalued the early art by suggesting that there was nothing special, or irreproducible, about it.

The taint of Fascism further damaged de Chirico's reputation, although, if anything, his parodic images of enervated male nudes actually mocked Fascist symbolism. When rightist wing critics realized this, they abandoned him as fast as the Surrealists had done, denouncing what they called his Faustian bargain with "the God of Irony."

Word crossed the Atlantic only slowly that de Chirico had lost his touch, if not his mind. The bad news arrived from Europe in the form of a 1935 show of early de Chirico at the Pierre Matisse Gallery, which toed the Surrealist line. Afterward, American opinion rigidified until a 1982 de Chirico retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art all but excluded his work after 1920, declaring it conservative and a farce.

A farce it may have been, but conservative it never was. His irony, his pillaging of the past and shifting of styles like so many changes of clothes, his embrace of kitsch and posturing disdain for modernism all seemed to constitute Post-Modernism before the fact.

But where does all this leave us?

"Whereas the early work despairs over the irrevocable break with tradition, the later work flaunts, in parodic form, what culture has become," Braun suggests. "De Chirico's images can be read as a continuous commentary on the demise of high culture and traditional erudition."

Sleuths Among the Stalls at Paris Fair

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The most glitzy showcase of art for sale in the world opened its doors Friday in the Carrousel du Louvre. Until Sept. 29, those who seek refuge in dreams of the wonderful past and those who cannot live without carrying off chunks of it will be rubbing shoulders at the Biennale des Antiquaires.

The Paris antique dealers show is to the art trade what Bastille Day is to the French armed forces — a display of pageantry. And like the French forces, it is undergoing a sea change in an increasingly global market. What used to be a national show-off is turning into an international struggle for life.

This year, the tone is subdued. Gone are the theatrical props of architectural

SOUREN MELIKIAN

designers. The new soberness, one suspects, owes something to the devastating success of Maastricht, a no-nonsense commercial fair. The Louis XIV-to-Louis XVI whiff still lingers throughout the fair though, sometimes with comical effect. On the stand of Daniel Malingue, three major Fauve landscapes by Andre Derain (the unforgettable "Westminster Bridge"), Maurice de Vlaminck and Raoul Dufy hang between an insipid Louis XVI bureau plat and a nondescript occasional table — the three legs improbably contorted, no doubt under the stress of having to support the regrettable top in Japanese cloisonne enamels.

Among the masters of the 18th century, the more bombastic rococo of yore is receding. Maurice Segoura sums up the new trend with a streamlined version of the grand salon such as could be seen in the period *hotels particuliers* of the Faubourg Saint-Germain.

The eye glides over arabesques and sirens painted as wall decorations in the 1780s by Jules-Hugues and Jean-Simeon Rousseau, and pauses to take in the pair of flower pictures by Anne Vallayer-Coster, before alighting on the centerpiece, a bureau plat by Francois Lieutaud, which supports a terra-cotta figure of a young girl by Clodion.

Next door, Herve Aaron of Didier Aaron, possibly reminiscing about his New York days, has jazzed up his decor with strong color and a touch of the unusual. His pair of giltwood *tables consoles* in the Louis XIV taste as understood in Holland around 1690 would have caused hilarity a decade ago. Now their compressed plumpness is found amusing and the sculptural quality of four heads in plumed helmets carved in the angles, impressive.

The Aaron experiment in eccentricity is prudently confined within the boundaries accepted by the French establishment. A ravishing still life of a wicker basket filled with grapes that was painted by Jean-Jacques Bachelier, probably in the 1755 Salon, is reassuringly curious. It stands out on a ledger against a huge sky veering from light gold to pale blue.

"The Triumph of Fame," early 16th-century tapestry in wool and silk.

Elsewhere, a melodramatic scene by Guillaume Lethiere looks like a tongue-in-cheek homage to the current Neoclassical fad. Lethiere dispatched "Orphee et Eurydice," as he called it, to the 1793 Salon. The joke may not be the best but history gives it the seal of respectability. It might laugh its way into a museum.

THE mood must be catching. It contaminated Bruno de Bayser, the Paris dealer in Old Master drawings who settled for the Pompadour-to-Troubadour line. The very serious discovery of two drawings of "Saint Augustin in Meditation" and "Saint Paul Writing the Epistles" by Jacques-Andre Portail, better known in the 18th century for his flower still lifes, is his alibi for the light-hearted irreverence. They belonged to, of all people, the Marquise de Pompadour. The mistress of Louis XV commissioned them and kept them all her life (they are recorded in the inventory of her estate drawn up in 1764).

Across the stand, one of Constantin Guys's sarcastic sketches "Le Bal Mabille," could have been chosen as a throwback to the humble origins of La Pompadour, nee plain Jeanne Poisson. Working class beaux, their top hats raffishly perched at an angle on their curly hair, are chatting up willing young ladies.

The Bal Mabille was the in place for the riffraff and the bourgeois in search of a thrill with the lower orders under Napoleon III — the French cancan was invented there.

A parting wink is given at the viewer by "Rebecca," a picture in the pseudo-medieval style called Troubadour. Edouard Pingret borrowed the subject from Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe." In the painting, dated 1827, a crusader gesticulates threateningly at Rebecca, who rolls her eyes. Her garb offers a fine anticipation of the Hollywoodian mish-mash of the complex cultures, creeds and languages lumped together under the heading "Middle East."

At intervals, discoveries introduce a weightier element.

The painter Michel Corneille le Vieux, who worked in the studio of Simon Vouet has only emerged from the shadows of art history in the last decade. Eric Coatalem discovered within months two allegories painted as a pair in the 1650s, later separated (one was cropped in the process) and reunited by him at the Biennale. In "The Allegory of Sculpture," Pygmalion, who has fallen in love with the statue of the woman he has carved, brings life into her gray stone body. As he touches her breast she smiles. The truly sculptural quality of the figures set in an unreal, crisp light, makes it a remarkable find.

On the stand of Georges de Jonckheere, an unrecorded still life by Abraham Mignon hangs not far from an even greater discovery — a fully signed and dated composition of books by Sebastian Stosskopf. Done in 1638, the picture adds an important anchoring date to an oeuvre that fascinates art historians.

Even Impressionist and Modern art dealers have managed to spring one or two surprises. The Galerie Beres shows a deeply sensitive oil sketch by the rare Impressionist artist Eva Gonzales. A woman reclining in a chair on a desert beach as a little child plays further away gazes at the sea, lost in sombre reverie.

On the same stand, Brame & Lorenceau displays a marvelous landscape done by Adolphe Monticelli in the 1860s, somewhere in Provence. Monticelli, often messy and murky, produced a smaller number of gems of which this is one, previously unknown.

BUT it is in the earlier arts that the fair really finds its redeeming grace. Bernard Blondeel would get the Oscar for art sleuthing if such an award existed. A few years ago, he bought at Christie's a superb Brussels tapestry of the early 16th century, "The Triumph of Fame." His research team has since found the matching description of the item in the inventory of the estate of Isabella the Catholic. The Spanish queen had bought it for 94,000 maravedis from Matis de Guirla, the leading dealer in Flemish tapestries at Medina del Campo, south of Valladolid.

At the Galerie Neuse, in the midst of the glitter of German silver gilt from the 16th to the 18th century, a vessel in the shape of a swan, the only one that Achim Neuse and his partner Vorster Wurster have seen in three decades of trading, carries the mark of Harmen I Spoermaker of Emden in Friesland. The "swan," which looks like a goose, turned up out of the blue. There are more beautiful vessels on the stand, but none so fascinating with its superb table-cut green emerald inset on the breast intended as a pendant.

For such discoveries, the Biennale remains a must to all art lovers.

Met Protects a Photo Treasure

By Carol Vogel
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — People in the business of looking after photographs know that negatives need to be stored in cool, dry, reasonably dust-free places. It so happens that one of the world's largest and oldest photographic archives has been sitting in a hot and dusty attic for a century.

Not any old attic, mind you. This one, called the "high attic" because of its 36-foot (11-meter) ceilings, is above the three domes in the Great Hall of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Home to the museum's Photograph Studio and its collection of some 750,000 negatives that date from the 1880s, the high attic is a surrealistic space. Dominating an area the size of a football field are three concrete domes rising from the floor, each 47 feet wide at the base.

Overhead is a glass skylight, and a complicated rigging over the hole in the top of each dome allows both artificial and natural light into the Great Hall. Throughout the attic are the cabinets with the negatives.

When Barbara Bridgers became manager of the studio 10 years ago, she accepted the high attic for what it was: somewhat cluttered but functional. It had height (for photographers shooting outsize objects) and lots of room (for all those cabinets and photographic equipment).

Then Bridgers, who was previously a manager in the museum's education department, found out she had a time bomb on her hands. Many cellulose-nitrate-based negatives had turned into brittle brown splotches, and the acetate-based negatives were blistering.

Most of the negative collection dating from the 1920s through the '70s was at risk. On hot, humid days, an acetate-based negative left on a table can self-destruct within hours. The beautiful oak cabinets that held the negatives had a high acid content, which was leaching into the negatives. And pollutants outside the building wafted into the studio through the holes in the domes.

Despite four industrial air-conditioners at full throttle, on hot days the temperature in the cavernous dome area hovers in the mid-90s Fahrenheit (35 degrees Celsius) and can peak at over 100 degrees. (The administrative offices, photography studios and darkrooms are enclosed and cooled separately.)

The Photograph Studio is not just a repository of negatives of art objects in the museum, although that record is invaluable. The collection also shows nearly the whole history of negative materials, from glass plates to film.

The studio collection also documents the museum through the years, from the physical changes in its facade and galleries to the way art installations have evolved. (The segment showing the museum at the turn of the century, for example, was part of Martin Scorsese's research for his film of Edith Wharton's "Age of Innocence.")

And the collection documents museum-sponsored excavations, like the Lumiere Autochromes and film negatives taken in the 1920s and '30s in Egypt by Harry Burton, whose black-and-white photographs of mountains and shadows at an excavation site at Thebes are beautifully detailed and nuanced, marked as well by unusual warmth.

A FEW years before Bridgers' arrival, the Photograph Studio had begun to convert some of the nitrate-based negatives to safety film: making a contact print from the negatives and photographing that print. This was a slow process.

And it was not even the best solution: to retain both the original tone and details, the ideal approach is to make "interpositives" — a contact print made on film that can then be used to make a negative. But this is a specialized, costly process, and the Photograph Studio had neither the staff nor the money for it.

So a year after her arrival, Bridgers said, she began trying to "buy time" by improving the storage cabinets for endangered negatives of images that could not be recreated: the historic shots of the museum, of expeditions and of art objects that had visibly changed.

The Brooke Foundation contributed $45,000, which paid for metal archival cabinets for the 31,000 glass-plate negatives of the Egyptian expedition. A $400,000 city grant made it possible to put the rest of the negatives into such cabinets.

The conversion to safety film continued. Cold storage was the long-term goal, but it required a separate large space and the money to outfit it with archival cabinets and special filtration and cooling systems.

Another goal was the renovation of the high attic to make it more functional. And the final goal was to digitize the negative collection so requests for images could be granted without disturbing the negatives.

This three-part plan was approved by the trustees in 1988 as a capital project. Which meant, Bridgers said, "that we had to go out and do massive fund-raising — heavy begging."

The museum has raised about a third of the $16.5 million needed to achieve the long-term goals of the Photograph Studio. A $4 million matching grant came from the Annenberg Foundation.

The plan now calls for the construction of a second story in the high attic, to house the Photograph and Slide Library, through which the public has access to the studio negatives.

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Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

Continued on Page 14

BT in Talks For Service In France

Generale des Eaux Negotiating Link

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC and Compagnie Generale des Eaux of France are in talks to jointly sell telecommunications services in France, said two officials who are familiar with the companies' plans.

BT and Generale des Eaux's newly formed telecoms unit, Cegetel SA, plan to announce an agreement perhaps by the end of the month, the officials said.

Such an agreement could not only displace ATT Corp.'s AT&T-Unisource venture as a Generale des Eaux partner, it could also signal a new, higher level of competition for France Telecom.

BT and Generale des Eaux refused to comment on the talks.

A BT-Generale des Eaux partnership would create a telecoms powerhouse in France, the remaining key gap in BT's plan to own stakes in networks across Europe before the continent's markets are deregulated in 1998.

Lured by imminent deregulation and a market for business services market that is expected to triple to $14.5 billion by 2004, telecoms companies are scrambling to form joint ventures in Europe.

Veba AG said it would announce plans Monday to extend its telecommunications network, perhaps by linking up with Ruhrgas AG, a natural gas distributor.

Separately, Daimler-Benz InterServices , the computer and financial services unit of Daimler-Benz AG that is known as Debis, said it would give details of a telecommunications joint venture with Bertelsmann AG next week.

Generale des Eaux needs an international partner to fulfill its ambition to compete head-on with France Telecom, the state-owned monopoly, analysts said. Its partnership with AT&T-Unisource has not worked, they added.

"AT&T's attentions are gradually being attracted to the new opportunities to offer multiple services opened up by the U.S. telecoms act," said Andreas Evagora, the European editor of tele.com, an industry journal, and has put international operations "on the back burner."

The New York Times

BACK WHEN — This 1937 protest took place when the United Auto Workers union was struggling for recognition from the Big Three automakers. Contracts expire Saturday, and times have changed. Page 12.

Entrepreneurs Box Themselves In

South Africans Set Up Shop in Cargo Containers

By Holly Hubbard Preston
Special to the Herald Tribune

JOHANNESBURG — To the average passer-by, South Africa's predominantly black townships might appear to be a ramshackle display of makeshift housing, trash and poverty pressing angrily up toward the chrome and glass of the country's strikingly affluent cities.

But a closer look at these little-known townships reveals one of South Africa's most powerful, if not promising, commercial trends: *spazas*.

Spaza is the term for a business operating from a converted cargo container. Thousands of them are springing up throughout South Africa's major townships.

Spazas sell a range of goods and services, including basic foodstuffs, cellular phone time, computer training, auto body repair and even desktop publishing. These informal small to medium-sized enterprises that exist outside of South Africa's formal economy are bringing in huge profits.

One such spaza is Nzimande Enterprises, which does a thriving business in Coca-Cola sales inside the Soweto neighborhood of Orlando East.

Dan Dibetso, Nzimande's Coca-Cola Co. sales representative estimates that it buys 60 to 70 cases per week. The company will sell each can for 2.20 rand (49 cents).

Because of businesses like this, "sales into Soweto are in the six digits every week," Mr. Dibetso said, referring to Coke sales. Mr. Dibetso said that spazas are so successful that some of his more traditional storefront operators in Soweto are starting to complain about the competition. "People worry about crime in here," said Mr. Dibetso, a former Sowetan himself. It is "less risky walking to a neighborhood container store where everyone knows each other" than to have to seek out a store somewhere else, he said.

Small to medium-sized businesses, such as Nzimande, are expected to account for 60 percent or more of South Africa's economy within the next few years. Coca-Cola has helped finance inventory, provide refrigerators, balance books and set pricing. "What we're really doing is training these people for business as much as we are doing anything else," Mr. Dibetso said.

Some spazas are elaborate, with air conditioning, alarms, refrigerators, shelving and electricity.

Most spazas, including Nzimande's, operate without a business license, and for now, they are not taxed. This makes reliable statistics on the number of spazas that exist in South Africa's townships unavailable.

The number of cargo containers donated annually by companies suggest that these spazas now number in the tens of thousands.

Safren Ltd., which owns one of the South Africa's largest shipping and air transport operations, has donated an estimated 3,000 containers to townships throughout the country. It is just one of a dozen or more South African corporations donating containers to would-be township entrepreneurs. A fully equipped, converted cargo container sells for $2,500 or more. Even basic models are a relatively expensive $1,000. "It's in our interest to cultivate these businesses," says Herman Kitshoff, an executive at Safren. "They're critical if we're to keep our economy growing and not stagnating."

U.S. Consumer Prices Up 0.1% for August

Low Increase Defies Predictions, Giving Sharp Boost to Markets

Agence France-Presse

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices rose only 0.1 percent in August, a sign that inflation remains tame and an indication that the Federal Reserve Board will not feel obliged to raise interest rates when its policy-setting committee meets later this month.

The U.S. stock market rose sharply on the news, and in late trading, the Dow Jones industrial average was sharply above its 5,778.00 record close. The broad market also was showing strength. Bond prices also rose, and yields on 30-year Treasury bonds fell below 7 percent.

The report defied predictions, as Wall Street analysts had foreseen an increase of 0.2 percent in consumer prices.

More significantly, the core rate, which excludes food and energy, was also held to 0.1 percent last month.

Challenging traditional economic theory, consumer prices have remained in check in the face of a steadily expanding economy and the lowest unemployment rate — 5.1 percent — in seven years.

For the year to August, the consumer price index had been held to an increase of only 3.2 percent.

Friday's report appeared to confirm the absence of an immediate and serious inflation threat, as it followed an announcement Thursday that wholesale prices measured by the core rate fell 0.1 percent in August.

Also Friday, the Commerce Department said retail sales rose just 0.2 percent last month, despite predictions of a 0.7 percent increase.

The report was an indication that the economy was not overheating and was not in need of an interest rate increase to avert a surge in inflation.

As a result, analysts are predicting that the Fed's policy-setting Open Market Committee will leave short-term rates where they are at its upcoming meeting. "These are good inflation numbers and I don't think the Fed will do anything Sept. 24," said Donald Ratajczak, head of the economic forecasting center at Georgia State University.

But economists have warned of pockets of labor tightness that cloud the long-term picture.

With hourly wages rising and in the face of anecdotal evidence that some businesses are having trouble finding workers, there are fears that they will have to start raising salaries to attract staff, which would put pressure on them to raise prices.

But so far, according to James Calmas, vice president of the Boston-based Massachusetts Financial Services, "wages still haven't picked up that much and labor costs are not substantial — yet."

He said workers, anxious about job security, have been restrained in pressing for higher wages.

"The question is, how sustainable is that? If we go through a long period of low unemployment, is it reasonable to expect we won't see pressures on wages?"

For the moment, employers in an intensely competitive market appear to have been reluctant to hit consumers with higher prices.

But, warned Mr. Ratajczak: "I do believe we'll see some price pressure over the next month because food and energy prices will go up again."

By all accounts, this month's Open Market Committee meeting will be a volatile affair, with Fed policymakers torn between acting now to head off inflation later on and sitting tight.

The latter option could be particularly attractive in the height of a presidential campaign, as tightening credit will eventually dampen growth.

The Fed influences the cost of credit by tinkering with the benchmark federal funds rate, charged by banks making loans among themselves.

The rate is now at 5.25 percent and was last changed in January, when the Open Market Committee lowered it by a quarter of a point.

The committee meets on Sept. 24 and again Nov. 13. By the second meeting, policymakers will have seen third-quarter growth figures and could move to tighten the money supply.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Swiss Chocolate Makers Face a Dark Future

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

BROC, Switzerland — Extruded from a pipe, the soft masses of brown substance plop onto the conveyer belt with a gentle splat. Leo Baumberger sticks in a finger, takes a big lick and says, "See? It's not chocolate yet."

It may never be. This high-tech Nestle factory in the French-speaking part of Switzerland still produces huge quantities of bars, squares and bonbons, of filled chocolate, dark chocolate, white chocolate and milk chocolate.

But the makers of the best chocolate in the world are beginning to fear for the future. High taxes and trade protections of the European Union, a club Switzerland has chosen not to join, and a cruelly high value of the Swiss franc threaten to drive much of the chocolate production out of this mountainous confederation.

The last major chocolate bar Nestle launched a year ago is mostly produced in Greece and Spain (the Broc factory here makes it for the Swiss market), and if Nestle's brand-new coffee-filled chocolate bar is a success, it too will be largely produced somewhere within the European Union.

The EU barriers mean that "step by step, Swiss chocolate production is dislocated to outside Switzerland," said Dario Kuster, director of Chocosuisse, the association of Swiss chocolate makes. "As Swiss chocolate has a special reputation, it's better to have it produced inside Switzerland."

The potential meltdown of the chocolate industry is just one example of the price that Switzerland has paid for staying out of Europe's free trade zone. In December 1992, Swiss voters narrowly chose not even to associate their country with the EU. As a result, the network of trade barriers and protections the EU raises against such nations as the United States and Japan also largely apply to Switzerland.

Today, the once-magic economy of Switzerland is in recession. The high value of the franc has cut deeply into exports and tourism. In a land where a cup of coffee can cost $8 and a short taxi ride $18, fewer visitors are coming than in the past and they are spending less. In the first half of this decade, the Swiss economy grew more slowly than in any other country in the developed world save Finland.

The chocolate industry accounts for a tiny proportion of the Swiss economy and Swiss jobs, but it is a highly symbolic one. When the Swiss Parliament voted last year to allow producers to use vegetable oils rather than requiring the use of cocoa butter in chocolate bars, it prompted a huge public debate.

Such well-known names as Suchard, Tobler, Cailler and Nestle are not just candy brands, but the founders of the Swiss industry more than 100 years ago. Among their many chocolate innovations, Swiss entrepreneurs figured out how to combine chocolate with milk to make milk chocolate in 1875, and four years later invented chocolate that felt smooth and melty in the mouth, rather than grainy as it had before.

Nestle profit disappoints investors. Page 13.

The Swiss have by far the highest annual chocolate consumption in the world: more than 22 pounds (10 kilograms) per mouth. Americans eat about 10 pounds each annually.

Chances are that at least some of those Swiss sales, however, are visitors from other countries who drive in, buy chocolate and drive out, presumably munching in the car.

It is not clear precisely why Swiss chocolate is so good. As Mr. Baumberger explains it, the recipe is absurdly simple. The key is the cocoa beans, Mr. Baumberger says as he sniffs a handful of what looks like tiny wood chips. "We get eight varieties. How we blend them is our secret."

Switzerland began exporting chocolate beyond its borders late last century, and producing chocolate outside of Switzerland is nothing new for any of the large producers. Nestle has factories in nearly every EU country and every continent — 489 plants worldwide.

Francois-Xavier Perroud, Nestle vice president for corporate communications, points out that the barriers to business have not kept chocolatiers, Nestle included, from increasing sales to Europe by 36 percent in the last two years. More than 71 percent of Swiss chocolate exports go to EU countries.

Chocolate-makers have slimmed down, Mr. Perroud said, becoming leaner and more efficient as Swiss chocolate prices have risen in the rest of Europe. The Nestle factory in Broc, in fact, is highly mechanized. In a nation of near univerally high wages, each chocolate-making assembly line requires only one worker. The entire Swiss chocolate industry employs barely more than 5,000 people. "This was a cure some some say the Swiss needed," Mr. Perroud said.

The cost savings may not be enough, however, to keep the chocolate flowing. In 1988, the EU changed the way it subsidizes milk and sugar production in its member countries in a way that, the Swiss industry says, gives European Union chocolatiers a price advantage of up to 20 percent.

As the European Union enlarges, more markets become expensive for Swiss products. When Finland, Sweden and Austria joined the EU, the coffee that Nestle had been sending to those countries suddenly hit new tariff barriers.

European Shares Hit Highs

Reuters

LONDON — British and German shares ended at record highs on Friday, reacting to positive U.S. inflation data and a rampant Wall Street.

New data showed U.S. retail sales rising a modest 0.2 percent and consumer prices rising only 0.1 percent in August despite real earnings up 0.7 percent, severely undermining expectations of a rise in U.S. interest rates.

European markets hailed the news, Frankfurt and London pushing their indexes to new highs, and holding their gains as Wall Street joined the party, smashing its May 22 record.

"It appears we have the best of both possible worlds: good, modest economic growth and the absence of inflationary pressures," said Philip Orlando, Value Line Asset Management chief investment officer.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of Britain's 100 largest companies set a new high of 3,970.5 points, up 37.9 points on the day and bringing its gain for the week to 77.5 points.

At the European close the Dow Jones industrial average was up 52 points, while London closed up 35 points. Frankfurt was up 26 points, and the IBIS DAX had broken the 2,600 level.

A rise in interest rates had been widely expected from a meeting of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board's Federal Open Market Committee on Sept. 24 after data this summer showed strong job growth. Now investors are beginning to think the Fed will stay its hand.

Although far from breaking records, Paris's CAC-40 also relished the U.S. news, reversing morning slippage and closing a solid 15 points ahead, breaking through a technical resistance point on the way.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 13

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.6955	2.636	1.1208	0.3286	0.111*	—	5.4445	1.3664	1.5357	1.239	1.3395
Brussels	31.20	48.42	20.595	6.0315	2.0491*	18.376	—	25.11	0.2922*	22.74	24.425*
Frankfurt	1.5124	2.352	—	0.2928	0.099*	0.8922	4.8568*	1.222	1.3702*	1.0985	1.1849*
London (a)	1.5537	—	2.3507	8.0156	2,373.70	2.6331	48.3665	1.9289	171.52	2.1274	198.2677
Madrid	127.59	198.2354	84.302	24.716	8.35*	75.385	4.0989	103.878	115.564	92.953	—
Milan	1,527.10	2,378.10	1,010.30	295.97	—	900.69	48.83	1,233.18	13.865	1,112.75	11.998
New York (b)	—	1.5555	1.514	5.1573	1,528.00	1.6955	31.16	1.2408	110.475	1.3689	127.77
Paris	5.161	8.0255	3.4145	—	0.3378*	2.0468	0.1658*	4.1785	4.6757*	3.7689	4.047*
Tokyo	110.20	171.41	72.84	21.34	0.721	65.00	3.5389	89.12	—	80.36	0.8634
Toronto	1.37	2.1314	0.9055	0.2658	0.0897*	0.808	0.4398*	1.1018	1.348*	—	1.073*
Zurich	1.2403	1.9289	0.8255	0.2407	0.0813*	0.7326	3.9881*	—	1.1246*	0.9067	0.9729*
1 ECU	1.2637	0.8127	1.91	6.5218	1,930.56	2.1405	39.2255	1.5634	139.484	1.7347	161.156
1 SDR	1.4442	0.9287	2.1842	7.4534	2,206.32	2.4463	45.0096	1.7879	159.14	1.983	184.175

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto, and Zurich; fixings in other centers.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	240.78	Mex. peso	7.539	S. Afr. rand	4.495
Australian $	1.2574	Hong Kong $	7.7317	N. Zealand $	1.4362	S. Kor. won	823.60
Austrian sch.	10.63	Hung. forint	157.04	Norw. krone	6.474	Swed. krona	6.672
Brazil real	1.017	Indian rupee	35.78	Phil. peso	26.22	Taiwan $	27.50
Chinese yuan	8.3352	Indo. rupiah	2326.00	Polish zloty	2.77	Thai baht	25.38
Czech koruna	26.53	Irish £	0.6218	Port. escudo	154.68	Turkish lira	88813.5
Danish krone	5.8188	Israeli shek.	3.1692	Russ ruble	5379.00	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3884	Kuw dinar	0.2987	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	476.25
Fin. markka	4.5659	Malay. ring.	2.4978	Sing. $	1.4078		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5535	1.5532	1.5531	Japanese yen	109.81	109.32	108.86
Canadian dollar	1.3681	1.3661	1.3643	Swiss franc	1.2337	1.2299	1.2265
Deutsche mark	1.5075	1.5043	1.5012				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Libid-Libor Rates

Sept. 13

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 1/4 - 5 3/8	2 15/16 - 3 1/16	1 9/16 - 1 11/16	5 5/8 - 5 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 5/8	3/8 - 1/2	4 1/8 - 4 1/4
3-month	5 3/8 - 5 1/2	2 15/16 - 3 1/16	1 5/8 - 1 13/16	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 9/16 - 3 11/16	3/8 - 1/2	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
6-month	5 1/2 - 5 5/8	2 7/8 - 3 1/8	1 7/8 - 2 1/8	5 3/4 - 5 15/16	3 5/16 - 3 3/4	1/2 - 5/8	4 7/16 - 4 9/16
1-year	5 7/8 - 6	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	2 - 2 1/4	5 7/8 - 6 1/4	3 1/4 - 3 7/8	9/16 - 3/4	4 9/16 - 4 11/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 1/4	5 1/2
3-month CDs	4.88	4.90
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.07	5.13
1-year Treasury bill	5.43	5.53
2-year Treasury bill	6.10	6.26
5-year Treasury note	6.47	6.63
7-year Treasury note	6.58	6.73
10-year Treasury note	6.73	6.87
30-year Treasury bond	6.95	7.07
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.85	4.85
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.40	0.39
1-month interbank	0.48	0.56
3-month interbank	0.51	0.56
6-month interbank	0.55	0.63
10-year Gov't bond	2.95	2.93
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.07	3.08
1-month interbank	3.15	3.15
3-month interbank	3.15	3.15
6-month interbank	3.18	3.20
10-year Bund	6.19	6.29

Britain	Close	Prev
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	5 13/16	5 3/4
1-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
3-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
6-month interbank	5 15/16	5 15/16
10-year Gilt	7.74	7.86
France		
Intervention rate	3.35	3.35
Call money	3 1/2	3 1/2
1-month interbank	3 1/2	3 9/16
3-month interbank	3 5/8	3 5/8
6-month interbank	3 11/16	3 13/16
10-year OAT	6.26	6.30

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	382.75		
London	382.20	382.10	Unch.
New York	386.00		

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

Telekom Joined By CompuServe

Bloomberg Business News

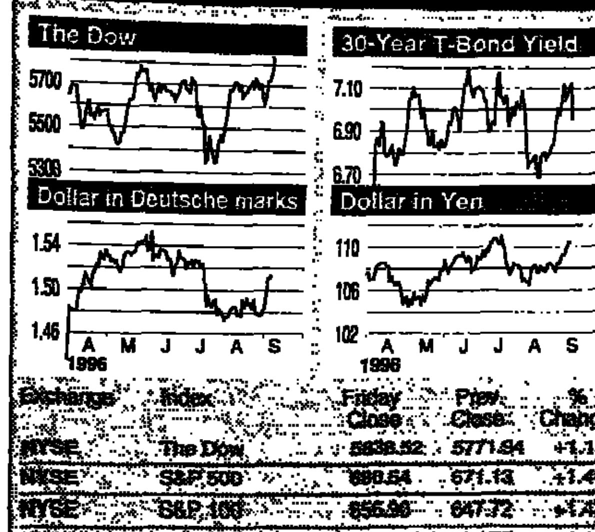
COLUMBUS, Ohio — CompuServe Corp., looking to Europe to bolster sagging profits, reached an agreement with competitor Deutsche Telekom AG that will cut the price of on-line access for German users.

Deutsche Telekom's rival, T-Online, has more than 1.2 million users in Germany, compared with CompuServe's 270,000.

With the agreement, CompuServe subscribers will be able to dial into the on-line service for the price of a local call. Currently, some users must pay a long-distance charge. Specific terms were not disclosed.

"We see the international market being very important for the future," said Steven Stanbrook, president international of CompuServe, who predicted a profitable year for the troubled company.

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5838.52	5771.94	+1.15
NYSE	S&P 500	680.54	671.13	+1.40
NYSE	S&P 100	656.90	647.72	+1.42
NYSE	Composite	363.70	359.73	+1.10
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1187.57	1165.55	+1.89
AMEX	Market Value	570.26	566.66	+0.64
Toronto	TSE Index	5243.27	5191.61	+1.00
São Paulo	Bovespa	64723.98	63937.60	+1.23
Mexico City	Bolsa	3311.61	3318.95	-0.22
Buenos Aires	Merval	540.67	537.63	+0.57
Santiago	IPSA General	5378.96	5376.31	+0.05
Caracas	Capital General	4779.34	4664.35	+2.47

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Big 3 and UAW: Labor's Big Show Winds Down

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

DETROIT — For decades after World War II, the Big Three automakers' negotiations with the United Automobile Workers were the biggest show in labor relations. The highly ritualized spectacle was watched closely by executives and union leaders in other industries because the UAW had a history of winning big concessions, like automatic cost-of-living adjustments and fully paid health care for retired workers, that soon spread to other businesses.

But with the automakers' current labor contracts set to expire at midnight Saturday, it is becoming increasingly clear that the UAW's glory days are over. The union negotiators are fighting a rear-guard action to conserve what they already have and to halt the erosion of the membership.

Even though General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., and Chrysler Corp. are all earning near-record profits and sitting on cash reserves totaling $37 billion, the union is not even pushing for a big pay increase. Rather, in its talks so far with Ford — the company it chose this year to hammer out a contract to serve as a model for the entire industry — the UAW has been throwing all its energies into protecting its members' jobs.

"Job security is everything," said Stephen P. Yokich, the UAW's president, at the beginning of this summer's negotiations. The UAW wants the automakers to guarantee that employment of union members will not drop any further and that tens of thousands of retiring workers over the next several years will actually be replaced.

Because the negotiations no longer set the trend for wages and benefits across the country, the country is not paying as much notice as it once did. Executives in other industries say that they are following the talks but do not expect any repercussions on their own labor costs.

True, the UAW's sheer size, with 400,000 workers in the auto industry, gives the union the ability, unique in American industry today, to shut down almost overnight assembly plants that account for several percentage points of the nation's economic output. That has allowed the union to hold on to far higher wages and much more generous benefits than workers enjoy in most other sectors of the economy.

At the same time, though, the long-term decline in the union's membership to half its peak in the 1970s, largely as a result of rising worker productivity, the European and Japanese invasions of the American car market, and the general decline of the American labor movement — has weakened its position and made it more wary of taking on management. While GM has suffered eight local strikes in the last three years, some of which spread, the last national strike took place at Ford in 1976.

As the UAW has lost influence, it has watched with dismay as the Big Three have moved aggressively to get out of the parts-manufacturing business, thinning the union's ranks further. As a result, all three companies have been progressively buying more parts from outside suppliers, only a fifth of which are unionized and many of which pay their workers half or less of the $19 an hour that UAW workers make.

The spectacle of so many workers outside the industry slipping down the economic ladder — and in many cases the sight of their own sons and daughters entering the work force with better educations but worse job prospects than they had a generation ago — has profoundly frightened the UAW's rank and file and made job preservation its No.1 goal.

The automakers contend they have no choice but to parcel out the parts business to low-cost suppliers if they are to compete with foreign rivals and still maintain high wages for the workers in their assembly plants.

Indeed, the the UAW's scrutiny of outside-supplier contracts shows how much the union's focus has shifted away from bread-and-butter issues and toward assuring its long-term survival.

The union is now trying to organize more of the outside suppliers. The goal is to raise the wages paid by the suppliers enough to reduce the incentive for the automakers to use them.

To achieve that goal, the UAW has rapidly increased its budget for unionization drives. But it also wants the Big Three to use their tremendous buying power to push the suppliers into dropping their resistance to unions.

Some of the nation's largest auto-parts suppliers complain privately that Ford in particular is nudging them to let the union into their factories if they want to keep doing business with the world's No.2 automaker.

Ford executives deny pressuring suppliers. "All we're prepared to do is say to our suppliers that we want them to behave in the same kind of way to their employees as we do," said Alexander Trotman, Ford's chairman, chief executive and president. "We cannot, should not, must not bully or jawbone our suppliers into having unions, that's not our business."

Doubletree to Buy Red Lion Hotels

SEATTLE (AP) — Doubletree Corp. will buy Red Lion Hotels Inc. in a cash and stock deal worth about $1.2 billion, creating one of the largest U.S. hotel chains.

Under the deal, the combined company will have more than 230 hotels and motels with some 56,000 rooms in 39 states, the District of Columbia and Mexico.

Most Red Lion operations will adopt the Doubletree name once the deal is complete, which is expected by year-end, subject to shareholder approval.

Apple and Hewlett-Packard Talk

NEW YORK (NYT) — Apple Computer Inc. has entered discussions with Hewlett-Packard Co. to collaborate on the development of ink-jet printers. The printers would be made by Hewlett-Packard to Apple specifications and would be sold under the Apple logo through Apple dealers.

Hewlett-Packard is the largest maker of ink-jet printers, with more than 60 percent of the worldwide market.

If an agreement is reached, Apple would discontinue its practice of reselling ink-jet printers made by Canon Ltd. under the Apple logo, although it would continue to sell replacement ink cartridges and laser printers made by Canon.

• **Montgomery Ward,** in an effort to end speculation about its future, said it was no longer seeking outside investors. The privately held retailer said in May it might sell some of the business so it could expand and upgrade its 393 stores, but it canceled that plan in an announcement, saying the Chicago-based company did not need an immediate cash infusion.

• **HealthPlan Services Corp.** said it agreed to acquire **Health Risk Management Inc.**, a managed-care services company, for about $80 million in cash and stock and it will take $38 million in charges this year. Each share of Health Risk Management will be exchanged for $9.69 in cash and 0.360208 of a share of HealthPlan stock.

• **Caldor Corp.**, reorganizing under bankruptcy-court protection, said Friday it lost $28.4 million in its second quarter, reversing a profit from the same period last year. *AP, Bloomberg*

Oil Prices Drop as Iraq Backs Off Confrontation With U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A rally in world oil prices came to an abrupt halt late Friday after Iraq appeared to step back from a confrontation with the United States.

In late trading in New York, oil was quoted at $24.42 a barrel, down 58 cents from Thursday.

October futures for world benchmark Brent blend crude clung to near five-year highs throughout much of the day as nervous oil traders anticipated a U.S. strike against Iraq over the weekend, following escalating tensions.

But a sell-off began when dealers liquidated long positions after the regime of Saddam Hussein suspended threats to shoot at Western planes patrolling over Iraq.

Oil prices dropped after the Iraqi ruling Revolutionary Command Council issued a statement shortly after U.S. Stealth bombers landed in neighboring Kuwait saying Iraq would suspend attacks on U.S. and allied warplanes flying over northern and southern no-fly zones as of midnight local time.

"This is a political market now and it's a little bit like a casino," said Charles Grey of Prudential Bache.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Oil prices have risen nearly $2 a barrel this week as military action over Iraq raised fears of disruption to fuel supplies from the Gulf, which contains nearly 70 percent of the world's oil reserves and accounts for about a quarter of output.

"The problem is that Saudi Arabia is about the only oil producer who has spare capacity, so any tension in that area is likely to keep prices firm," said Bob Finch, head of trading in London at Vitol SA, an oil-trading and refining company.

The dollar, meanwhile, rose against the Deutsche mark in subdued trading in New York, buttressed by surging U.S. stock and bond markets, which were stoked by the release of weaker-than-expected U.S. inflation and retail sales figures.

The data largely dissipated expectations of a near-term rise in interest rates and drove the stock market to a record high.

In late trading, the dollar was quoted at 1.5140 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5128 DM on Thursday, and at 110.475 yen from 110.155 yen, and at 1.2438 Swiss francs, up from 1.2381 francs.

The U.S. currency fell to 5.1573 French francs, from 5.1645 francs. The pound rose to $1.5555 from $1.5551 Thursday

Retail sales showed a 0.2 percent increase in August, compared with a 0.1 percent increase in July. Expectations had been for an 0.6 percent increase.

The CPI rose 0.1 percent in August, compared with 0.3 percent in July, and below the increase of 0.2 percent that had been forecast.

"It's been pretty quiet, though the dollar has been generally well-bid. It was a little uncertain following the data but U.S. asset markets seem to be taking the approach that a stable economy is a good thing," said Jack Griffin, a trader at Fuji Bank.

Mr. Griffin also cited comments by a memeber of the board of the Bundesbank, who said that a strong dollar holds benefits for the German economy, adding that it is a "clear buy signal for the dollar."

A report that Japan's gross domestic product declined in the second quarter also helped the U.S. currency by reinforcing expectations that Japan's interest rates won't be increased soon. *(Bloomberg, Reuters, KRF/Global)*

AMEX

Friday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AMC	534	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+⅛
ARC	244	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
AckCom	300	29½	29	29¾	+1
Action	258	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—
AdvFin	91	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
AdvMed	1099	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
AdvThr	444	35⅝	35½	35½	—⅛
AirWat	414	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
AHoggen	197	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
AlfIn	333	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
AlldDatt	150	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
AlldRsh	145	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Alphaln	335	8	7⅝	7⅝	—
AlpinGr	1866	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
AltLiving n	848	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
Amdhl	1223	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
AExpl	213	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—
AIM 85	120	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	—⅛
Am List	110	28⅝	28½	28½	—
AmerPas	167	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
ASciE	150	16⅝	15⅝	15⅞	—½
Ameex n	3355	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
Andrea	418	13	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
Astrotc	288	5	4⅝	5	—
Atlas wt	113	⅝	⅝	⅝	—
Audvox	875	6	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
Autotote	2586	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	—⅛
Azco	1023	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
BAT Ind	1462	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
Baker	104	5⅛	4⅝	5	+⅛
BarrLb s	251	30	29⅛	29⅝	+⅛
BemaGold	2797	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—
BentPh	148	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—
BentPh wt	415	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
BioR A s	253	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+⅛
Biovail s	2080	32⅝	30⅝	31⅝	—⅞
BkB109	191	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—
BlondT n	334	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
Bogen wt	91	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
Bostnfd n	327	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
Bowne	1430	21¼	21	21¼	+⅛
Bufton	146	2⅛	2	2	—
CE Frnk a	1010	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
CFX Co	244	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅛
CtM	103	7½	7⅛	7½	—
Cablvsn	517	44⅛	43	44⅛	+1⅛
Cablvs pf	256	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
GetchGld	938	46⅝	44	46	—1
GiantFd	506	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—⅛
GlatR	418	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
GlobInk	237	5½	5⅛	5⅝	—
GolVideo	297	1½	1⅜	1½	—
GldStarR	321	17⅝	17	17	—⅛
GreyLne	709	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
GnlCom	203	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
ecHallmF	408	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
HalEP	178	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
Halsey	422	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
HanvOr	652	6⅞	6⅝	6½	—⅛
HanvDir	325	1⅛	1	1⅛	—
Harken	4536	3	2⅝	2⅞	—⅛
Hasbro	1817	37	36⅝	37	+⅛
HawAir	3417	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
HlthCh rt	453	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
Hearx n	4550	3⅝	3	3⅝	—⅛
HeisC	120	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
Helmstr	108	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
HiShear T	173	6⅝	6⅛	6½	—
HollyCp	353	29⅛	28⅝	29	
HoopHl	1561	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
HovnEn	348	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	—⅛
HungTel	115	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
ICG Com	325	24	23⅝	23⅝	—½
IGI	386	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+½
Ideatix	495	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
ImpCM n	418	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+½
ImpOil g	402	43⅝	43½	43⅝	—
InCrPd	442	3⅞	2⅞	3	—⅛
InterDig	4606	8⅞	7⅞	8	—⅛
eclntrfine	167	1⅝	1½	1⅝	—⅛
Intmagn	289	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
Intrsystm	125	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
IntPoly s	963	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+⅛
IonLaser	458	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	—⅛
IvaxCp	4829	16⅝	16	16⅝	—
JTS Corp	5011	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
JanBell	888	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
Jetronic	250	1⅛	⅞	1	—⅛
KFX Inc	218	6⅛	5⅞	6	—⅛
KV Ph A	133	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—
KatzM	568	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
Keane	379	44½	43⅝	44	+⅛
KeyEng	2104	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
Kirby	240	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+⅛
KnogNA	128	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
KoorEq	342	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
LXRBiot	447	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
LaBarg	546	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Lancer s	100	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	—⅛
LehSTc wt	145	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
LilVern	141	13⅝	12⅝	13	+⅛
SBYen wt98	130	4⅜	4	4⅜	—⅛
SMonBk	118	14⅝	14	14½	+⅜
Schelb	984	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
Seltcom n	292	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	—⅝
Servico	172	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
ShellBdd	257	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
ShellCm s	71	13	12⅜	12⅞	—
SimTech	111	6⅛	6¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sodnet	150	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅛
ecSolsen	731	1⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPDR	19686	68⅝	68⅛	68⁷⁄₃₂	+1
SP Mid	1270	47⅛	47⅛	47⅜	+⅛
SterHe n	110	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
StrgCmp	97	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+1⅛
Sulcus	140	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
SuprSrg	190	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—
Suprmind	95	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
TPC Co	259	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
Technlrl	647	27	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
TejnR	174	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	—
TelDta	415	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+½
TexBiotch	265	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
TexMer	627	14½	14⅛	14⅜	[illegible]
ThrmEd	352	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
ThCar s	400	33⅝	32	33⅝	+⅝
ThrFib un	12733	15⅜	14½	14⅞	—
ThrmFib s	777	13	12⅝	12⅞	—
Thrinst	312	37⅛	37½	37⅜	+⅛
ThmoOpn	319	16⅛	15⅝	16	—⅛
ThrmRe	215	11	11	11	—⅛
TheVolt s	143	12⅝	12¼	12½	—
Thrmolse	1090	22½	21⅝	22	+⅛
Thmast n	251	15⅜	14⅞	15	—⅛
Thrmatx	454	36⅛	35½	35⅜	+⅛
Thrmwd	93	2	2	2	—
Tippery	99	4⅝	4	4⅛	+⅛
ToeSrce	441	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
TotlPet	359	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—⅛
TownCty	309	⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	3288	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—
TmsLx	72	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
TnsMed n	421	21⅝	20½	20⅝	—⅛
TriniTech	278	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
Triton	143	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TubMex	2189	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
TurnB A	2518	28⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
TurnB B	1407	28⅛	27⅛	27¼	+⅛
US Alc	2246	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
Unapix	110	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Unilab	1048	⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unimar	151	4⅛	4⅜	4½	
UnionWbl	113	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
US Bio wt	109	4⅛	4	4⅛	—⅛
USBiosci s	1325	13⅛	12⅛	12⅞	+⅛
US Cell	205	31⅝	31	31⅛	+⅛
Urohalth s	482	13	12⅛	13⅛	+⅛
Viacom	3742	35⅝	33⅝	35	+1⅛
ViacB	20027	35⅞	34¼	35⅜	+1⅜
Viac wtC	826	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Viac wtE	491	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
Vitronic	184	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
WRIT	480	15⅜	15⅛	14	+⅛
Webcoind	95	5⅜	4⅝	5	—⅛
WendtBr	186	1⅛	1	1⅛	—⅛
WIRET	122	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
WirelsT s	807	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
ecWizTch	333	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
WEBCom n	1000	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
WEB Mex n	186	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
XCL Ltd	14437	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
Zonart wt	374	3½	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
Zonart	861	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
Cambior	130	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
Cambrx s	187	34	33½	34	+⅛
CanyonRs	726	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Cardich n	179	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
CentennT	324	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+⅛
CFCda g	113	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
ChadThr s	94	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
CheySoft	4724	19⅝	19	19⅝	+½
Chief	245	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
Chtfnl pf	284	27⅝	27	27⅝	+⅛
CliffFin n	596	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+⅛
ColLb	844	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	—⅛
Comforce	118	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
CmdrAp n	172	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
Complek	155	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Cross	214	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—⅛
Cycom gs	793	5⅝	5	5⅛	—⅛
DI Ind	2154	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
DairalatA	197	2	2	2	—
DentHd	275	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
Datamet	867	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
Dataram	149	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
DaytonMn	289	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
DevnE	335	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
DiagRet	101	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
DigitCT	197	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
Diodes	99	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
DalAutEx	303	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+⅛
Donelly	158	17⅝	17¼	17¼	—½
DryMu	173	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
Ducom	257	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
EZ Serv	246	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
EchoBay	13183	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
Edisto	148	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—
Edltek	1577	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
ElPasoE n	1065	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
Eldorad	205	20⅛	19⅝	20	—⅛
EmerR	1600	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
EmpCar	839	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+½
Enzobi	489	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—
Epitope	217	14⅛	13⅝	14	+⅛
FalmBs n	151	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
FarmTel s	195	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
FarmT un	695	5½	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
FemHlth	298	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	—⅛
Fibrbd	870	34⅝	34	34⅛	+⅛
FinFdl s	93	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—
FlAust	248	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
FAusPr	2777	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
Fiber	168	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
FlaRck	120	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	—
ForstLb	973	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	—⅛
FortPet	378	2½	2⅛	2½	+⅛
FreqEl	291	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	—½
Fresenius	736	25⅝	25½	25¼	—⅛
Frischs	94	14⅛	13⅝	14	—⅛
GA Fncl n	619	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅛
GST Tele	1130	11⅝	11⅛	11½	—
GaylCn	2162	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
GeinSci	351	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	—⅛
Gencor	125	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
GnAuto	711	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
GnEmp	185	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
GenvCr	338	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
MAI Sys	275	7½	7⅛	7½	+⅛
MC Shp	218	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	—⅛
Magellan	1565	18	17⅝	17⅝	—
MagnPet	767	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
Marlton	391	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
MaxmPh n	954	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
MaxmP wt	945	2⅛	2⅛	3	—
Maxam	171	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	—⅛
Medeva	537	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
Media	450	32⅝	31⅝	32	—⅛
MediaLog	296	5⅝	5	5½	+⅛
Media	415	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Metromda	1873	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+⅛
MichAnt	119	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
MiacstE n	107	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
MoogA	96	23	22½	23	+⅛
MMed	184	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
MSHK wt97	450	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅛
MSNik 97wt	374	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+1
MntosioE	397	2⅝	2½	2⅝	—
MoniMtg n	432	16⅛	15⅝	16	+⅛
Munvst	285	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
Myersind	154	15⅝	15⅝	15½	+⅛
NTNCom	795	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	—⅛
NVR	118	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—
NVR wt	217	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
Nabors	2611	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—
NatAlt	182	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
NY Times	1378	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
NA Vacc	379	22⅝	22½	22⅝	—⅛
Novavx n	169	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
OmniMult	196	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
Oncor	307	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
Oncormd	1052	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+⅛
Orngn	806	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+⅛
PC Quote	297	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	—⅛
PGECap pf	101	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
PLC Sys	4620	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+1⅛
PMC CT	118	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
PacGulf	130	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
PasanC	648	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
PegGld	1756	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
PenRE	135	20⅝	20½	20⅝	—⅛
PerinIC	109	9⅝	9⅛	9½	—⅛
PhxNet	264	5⅛	4⅝	5	
PinRsc	1087	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
Polymed	385	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Polysh	451	3⅝	3⅝	3½	—⅛
Polyvlsn	228	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
PrpdLe	1183	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
Pricell s	147	13½	13⅛	13½	+⅛
ProActiv n	647	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
PropCT	155	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
PsycCp	300	7	6⅝	7	
ecPyrocp	92	½	⅞	⅞	—⅛
RF Pow	275	3⅝	3	3⅝	+⅛
ReaGold	988	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
RLionInn	167	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
RepoBet	240	17½	17	17	
RoyalO g	4778	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Rymac	1393	2⅝	2⅝	2½	+⅛
SOI s	111	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
SaboPet	120	14½	14⅛	14½	—

U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5808.19	5855.16	5771.94	5838.52	+66.58
Trans	2052.77	2062.19	2042.50	2057.42	+15.12
Util	218.35	218.98	216.39	218.56	+2.17
Comp	1838.97	1849.34	1827.52	1846.18	+18.66

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	805.41	793.25	804.09	+10.84
Transp.	506.42	500.12	505.35	+5.23
Utilities	190.78	188.48	190.55	+2.07
Finance	71.67	70.45	71.66	+1.21
SP 500	681.39	671.15	680.54	+9.39
SP 100	658.70	647.72	656.90	+9.18

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	364.40	359.73	363.70	+3.97
Industrials	463.64	457.71	462.43	+4.72
Transp.	325.41	322.10	325.09	+2.99
Utility	245.39	241.99	244.85	+2.86
Finance	312.03	307.74	311.94	+4.20

Nasdaq.

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1187.57	1180.67	1187.57	+21.76
Industrials	1079.21	1075.23	1078.43	+12.82
Banks	1132.82	1129.36	1131.89	+3.86
Insurance	1319.54	1314.97	1315.19	+6.15
Finance	1401.43	1398.52	1400.60	+9.23
Transp.	850.38	846.43	846.43	—0.69

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	571.72	566.66	570.26	+3.60

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	102.01	+0.28
10 Utilities	99.23	+0.34
10 Industrials	104.79	+0.21

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Hanson	295393	13⅛	12⅝	13	+⅛
PepsiCo s	79689	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
MicmT	57832	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
WalMart	57742	28	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
IBM	54841	122⅛	118⅝	122⅛	+4⅞
Gillette	47162	70⅝	67⅛	70⅝	+4⅛
HewPk s	46519	46⅞	45	46⅞	+2
Motorola	46254	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+⅝
FedNM	40954	35	34⅛	34⅞	+1
Duracel	38485	63	59⅛	62⅝	+4⅛
Compaq	37473	60⅝	58⅝	60½	+2⅛
OffcDpt	37185	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅛
AT&T	36604	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛	+⅛
LILCo	36416	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅛
Xerox s	36184	55⅝	52⅝	53⅝	—1

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Oracle s	152190	42⅛	40	42⅛	+4⅝
Informx	110068	27⅛	25½	26⅞	+2
Cisco s	106408	59⅝	57⅝	59	+2⅝
Intel	103486	88⅞	85⅝	88⅝	+2⅛
US Robt s	81348	66⅛	62⅛	65⅝	+3⅛
Staples	79016	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅛
3Com	68078	52⅝	50⅛	52⅝	+2⅛
WorldCm s	65705	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
Atmel	55178	25⅛	24	24⅝	—⅛
Microsoft	49978	131⅛	128⅝	131	+2⅛
TeleComA	49189	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
MCI	48872	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
EricTel	47217	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+⅛
AmerOn s	45371	27⅛	24⅝	27	+2
DellCpt s	42706	78⅛	74⅝	78⅛	+4⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ViacB	20027	35⅞	34¼	35⅜	+1⅜
SPDR	19686	68⅝	68⅛	68⁷⁄₃₂	+1
XCL Ltd	14437	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
EchoBay	13183	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
ThrFib un	12733	15⅜	14½	14⅞	—
Harken	6536	3	2⅝	2⅞	—⅛
JTS Corp	5011	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
IvaxCp	4829	16⅝	16	16⅝	—
RoyalO g	4778	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
CheySoft	4724	19⅝	19	19⅝	+½

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1723	1489
Declined	745	883
Unchanged	768	846
Total issues	3236	3218
New Highs	221	147
New Lows	15	28

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	2267	2085
Declined	1600	1695
Unchanged	1751	1839
Total issues	5618	5619
New Highs	207	153
New Lows	68	71

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	313	283
Declined	237	251
Unchanged	199	214
Total issues	749	748
New Highs	25	20
New Lows	3	13

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	487.55	485.69
Amex	23.68	22.11
Nasdaq	595.65	543.50

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Nuvins Premlnco2	-	.0204	9-20	10-1
Orion Capital	-	.0064	9-16	10-1
Resource Mtg Cap	-	.585	9-30	10-31
RoyalDutch	b	.253	9-18	10-2
TEL Offshore	-	.1242	9-30	10-9
STOCK				
Enzo Biochem	-	5%	10-8	10-29
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Pulitzer Publish 4 for 3split & on class B.				
INITIAL				
Beverly Bncpin n	-	.05	10-2	10-16
Conwest Gib Com	-	.05	9-30	10-15
Col/HCA Hlthcare	-	.02	11-1	12-1
INCREASED				
Leeds Fedl Sv	Q	.17	10-2	10-16
United Asset	Q	.17	9-30	10-15
REGULAR				
Abbott Labs	Q	.24	10-15	11-15
Agree Realty	Q	.45	9-30	10-17
Amplicon Inc	Q	.05	9-27	10-11
Apache Corp	Q	.07	9-30	10-31
Blkrk 1998 Term	M	.0416	10-15	10-31
Blkrk 1998 Term	M	.0416	11-15	11-29
Century Alum	Q	.05	9-16	9-30
Colonial HI Inco	M	.0486	9-30	10-18
Colonial Intrm HI	M	.057	9-30	10-18
Colonial Muni	M	.0425	9-30	10-15
Damen Fncl	Q	.06	9-30	10-15
Fst Leesport	Q	.12	10-1	10-15
General Elect	Q	.46	9-30	10-25
HI Yld Plus Fd	M	.07	9-30	10-11
Idaho Power	Q	.465	10-25	11-20
Interwest Bncp	Q	.13	9-23	10-10
LSB Bancshares	Q	.10	10-1	10-15
NYMAGIC Inc	Q	.10	9-30	10-8
Merltrust Fedl	Q	.15	9-30	10-10
Nucor Corp	Q	.08	9-30	11-11
Oilgear Corp	Q	.10	9-30	10-10
Pacific Gulf	Q	.40	10-2	10-11
Peoples Holding	Q	.19	9-23	10-1
Petrolite Corp	Q	.28	10-4	10-25
Plenum Publish	Q	.30	9-26	10-8
Pope & Talbot	Q	.19	11-4	11-15
Premier Fin Bncp	Q	.125	9-23	9-30
Realty Income	M	.155	10-1	10-15
Rexene Corp	Q	.04	9-27	10-10
Rowe Furniture	Q	.02	9-20	10-11
Royal Bk Cda	g	.34	10-24	11-22
Security Cann	Q	.12	10-11	10-31
South West Prop	Q	.26	10-1	10-15
Storage USA	Q	.5625	9-27	10-15
TriNet Corp	Q	.62	9-30	10-15
Trinity Indl	Q	.17	10-15	10-31
Tyco Intl	Q	.05	10-4	11-1
Unicom Corp	Q	.40	9-30	11-1
York Intl	Q	.09	9-23	9-27

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

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INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Sept. 13, 1996

Grains

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	3.65¼	3.61	3.61½	—0.03¼	9,026
Dec 96	3.30½	3.21¼	3.21½	—0.08½	186,821
Mar 97	3.38	3.29½	3.29¾	—0.08¼	49,200
May 97	3.41	3.36	3.36	—0.07¾	19,682
Jul 97	3.41½	3.37½	3.37½	—0.06¼	13,428
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 50,699					
Thu's open int 289,846 off 1682					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Sep 96	277.50	271.40	271.70	—3.90	6,356
Oct 96	264.00	261.20	261.50	—4.00	20,265
Dec 96	262.00	256.20	256.80	—4.50	44,807
Jan 97	257.70	255.10	255.70	—3.90	7,457
Mar 97	255.80	253.50	253.70	—3.52	8,732
May 97	252.80	250.50	250.50	—3.90	5,798
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 26,988					
Thu's open int 96,491 up 774					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Sep 96	25.80	25.60	25.64	—0.25	2,899
Oct 96	25.93	25.71	25.75	—0.23	14,083
Dec 96	26.45	26.13	26.18	—0.26	43,733
Jan 97	26.55	26.40	26.42	—0.28	7,473
Mar 97	26.87	26.73	26.75	—0.28	8,002
May 97	27.10	26.95	27.08	—0.17	5,441
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 26,262					
Thu's open int 83,487 up 1656					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	8.32½	8.26	8.28½	—0.07¼	3,206
Nov 96	8.15	8.01	8.03	—0.11½	128,750
Jan 97	8.22	8.09	8.11	—0.10¼	25,073
Mar 97	8.28	8.15¼	8.16½	—0.10½	14,294
May 97	8.23¾	8.14	8.15½	—0.09¼	13,313
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 50,661					
Thu's open int 199,931 up 2433					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	4.35	4.27½	4.29	—0.09	2,060
Dec 96	4.26	4.23½	4.23½	—0.11	46,077
Mar 97	4.27	4.20	4.20	—0.08½	11,421
May 97	4.11	4.04	4.05	—0.08	835
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 19,389					
Thu's open int 65,182 up 592					

Livestock

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	73.30	72.97	73.27	+0.10	33,389
Dec 96	68.90	68.37	68.87	+0.27	28,896
Feb 97	65.65	65.37	65.62	+0.17	14,782
Apr 97	67.12	66.95	67.07	+0.02	6,592
Jun 97	65.07	64.95	64.97		3,096
Aug 97	65.05	64.97	64.97		3,712
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 19,432					
Thu's open int 90,063 off 722					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	64.20	63.60	64.15	+0.33	2,064
Oct 96	64.95	64.15	64.85	+0.58	7,324
Nov 96	65.37	64.65	65.25	+0.38	2,647
Jan 97	65.25	64.80	65.15	+0.25	1,625
Mar 97	64.45	64.15	64.45	+0.20	986
Apr 97	64.50	64.15	64.50	+0.20	651
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 1,961					
Thu's open int 15,951 off 131					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	55.85	55.10	55.57	+0.17	10,106
Dec 96	56.72	56.15	56.65	+0.20	13,169
Feb 97	76.30	75.57	76.15	+0.20	4,565
Apr 97	73.07	72.70	72.75	—0.22	1,755
Jun 97	77.95	77.55	77.92	—0.10	1,803
Jul 97	75.72	75.25	75.72	—0.08	415
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 10,721					
Thu's open int 32,115 up 812					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Feb 97	78.90	76.97	76.97	—2.00	4,832
Mar 97	78.85	76.85	76.87	—1.98	914
May 97	79.70	78.32	78.90	—1.40	331
Jul 97	80.00	79.00	79.50	—0.62	81
Aug 97	77.80	77.35	77.40	—0.50	24
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 2,563					
Thu's open int 6,179 up 21					

Food

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Sep 96	1365	1352	1353	+11	86
Dec 96	1373	1361	1368	+5	32,913
Mar 97	1404	1395	1400	+7	17,003
May 97	1422	1414	1416	+4	8,174
Jul 97	1433	1432	1432	+4	6,010
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 4,822					
Thu's open int 78,632 up 8					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	115.85	114.50	115.25	+0.40	176
Dec 96	106.50	104.40	104.70	—0.50	14,641
Mar 97	102.20	100.20	100.30	—1.05	5,353
May 97	102.00	100.30	100.55	—0.80	1,855
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 11,283					
Thu's open int 22,908 off 2186					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	11.84	11.50	11.64	—0.25	59,007
Mar 97	11.57	11.35	11.45	—0.22	61,126
May 97	11.38	11.19	11.27	—0.19	20,133
Jul 97	11.08	10.92	10.97	—0.16	14,260
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 26,194					
Thu's open int 165,749 off 2979					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Nov 96	107.20	106.00	106.50	+0.50	8,680
Jan 97	106.90	105.80	106.50	+0.70	5,596
Mar 97	108.65	108.00	108.50	+0.70	2,353
May 97	110.60	110.00	110.50	+0.70	577
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 815					
Thu's open int 18,037					

Metals

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	383.90	382.80	383.40	+0.40	9,686
Dec 96	386.70	385.50	386.00	+0.20	102,556
Feb 97	389.00	388.00	388.00	—0.30	12,657
Apr 97	391.40	390.10	390.50	—0.10	7,372
Jun 97	393.80	393.60	393.80	+0.60	11,140
Dec 97	400.90	400.90	400.90	—0.60	10,924
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 35,471					
Thu's open int 190,292 up 2930					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	88.90	87.70	88.05	+1.05	4,179
Oct 96	87.80	87.40	87.80	+1.30	2,106
Nov 96	87.20	87.20	87.20	+1.00	1,456
Dec 96	87.50	85.70	86.85	+0.95	26,345
Jan 97	86.50	86.50	86.50	+0.85	1,065
Feb 97	86.50	86.50	86.50	+1.15	827
Mar 97	86.20	85.50	86.20	+1.10	7,861
Apr 97	86.00	86.00	86.00	+1.10	495
May 97	86.20	85.70	85.80	+0.90	2,747
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 19,073					
Thu's open int 56,554 up 998					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Sep 96	502.5	500.0	502.5	+3.3	210
Oct 96	501.0	501.0	501.0	+0.2	18
Dec 96	511.0	504.5	507.0	—1.0	64,697
Mar 97	519.0	513.5	514.5	+0.5	10,837
May 97	524.0	523.0	524.0	+4.9	6,345
Jul 97	529.0	529.0	529.0	+4.7	4,360
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 31,223					
Thu's open int 92,035 up 4012					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	392.00	389.60	391.00	—0.80	17,388
Jan 97	394.00	391.50	393.00	—0.80	5,441
Apr 97	396.00	394.50	395.50	—0.60	4,404
Jul 97	398.00	398.00	398.00	—1.10	585
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 4,447					
Thu's open int 28,234 up 487					

LONDON METALS (LME)
Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1406.00	1407.00	1395½	1396½
Forward	1440.00	1441.00	1430.00	1431.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1893.00	1895.00	1962½	1964½
Forward	1874.00	1875.00	1852.00	1853.00
Lead				
Spot	809.00	810.00	807.00	808.00
Forward	812.00	813.00	810½	811.00
Nickel				
Spot	7480.00	7490.00	7400.00	7410.00
Forward	7580.00	7590.00	7505.00	7510.00
Tin				
Spot	6100.00	6110.00	6075.00	6085.00
Forward	6165.00	6170.00	6130.00	6140.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	997½	998½	983½	984½
Forward	1024.00	1025.00	1010.00	1011.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Dec 96	94.78	94.60	94.76	+0.17	3,910
Mar 97	94.63	94.42	94.63	+0.22	1,379
Jun 97	94.46	94.45	94.46	+0.22	5
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 366					
Thu's open int 5,294 off 1520					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	105-305	105-25	105-27	+ 20	13,646
Dec 96	105-19	104-24	105-13	+ 20	142,747
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 56,105					
Thu's open int 156,399 off 7059					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	107-25	106-19	107-19	+ 29	38,023
Dec 96	107-07	106-01	107-01	+ 30	252,937
Mar 97	106-28	105-27	106-22	+ 28	2,781
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 87,871					
Thu's open int 293,761 off 6239					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Sep 96	109-17	107-20	109-09	+1 16	55,004
Dec 96	109-00	107-03	108-25	+1 17	341,448
Mar 97	108-17	106-28	108-08	+1 12	20,622
Jun 97	108-00	107-19	107-19	+1 05	4,170
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 401,126					
Thu's open int 421,641 up 208					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	108-20	107-28	108-21	+ 1-04	30,630
Dec 96	107-31	106-28	107-29	+ 1-03	98,558
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	107-06	+ 1-03	4
Est. sales: 90,543. Prev. sales: 50,706					
Prev. open int.: 129,192 up 464					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	97.97	97.27	97.96	+ 0.74	197,247
Mar 97	96.42	96.42	96.98	+ 0.74	1,517
Est. sales: 186,604. Prev. sales: 138,000					
Prev. open int.: 198,784 off 1,069					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	125.16	124.56	125.16	+0.80	50,356
Dec 96	123.64	123.04	123.62	+0.78	154,718
Mar 97	123.34	122.98	123.52	+0.78	14,806
Jun 97	122.28	122.28	122.84	+0.80	88
Est. volume: 318,036. Open int.: 219,968 off 992.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	117.55	116.79	117.40	+ 0.61	63,047
Mar 97	116.30	116.30	116.74	+ 0.60	0
Est. sales: 51,028. Prev. sales: 39,253					
Prev. open int.: 63,047 off 1,801					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Sep 96	94.460	94.360	94.440	+80	291,344
Oct 96	94.330	94.190	94.320	+130	11,522
Nov 96	94.250	94.200	94.250	+160	3,109
Dec 96	94.200	93.990	94.150	+160	482,408
Mar 97	94.070	93.830	94.020	+190	349,558
Jun 97	93.910	93.660	93.850	+190	251,469
Mar 00	92.950	92.770	92.930	+150	36,372
Jun 00	92.880	92.710	92.860	+140	34,461
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 582,365					
Thu's open int 2,522,143 up 8502					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Sep 96	1.5576	1.5512	1.5546	+2	28,453
Dec 96	1.5568	1.5504	1.5538		38,092
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 14,574					
Thu's open int 66,798 off 1261					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Sep 96	.7307	.7285	.7300	+8	15,402
Dec 96	.7335	.7314	.7329	+9	31,202
Mar 97	.7366	.7345	.7365	+18	654
Jun 97	.7386	.7383	.7386	+19	601
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 6,299					
Thu's open int 48,027 up 636					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Sep 96	.6629	.6596	.6608	—1	33,340
Dec 96	.6669	.6632	.6647	—1	54,374
Mar 97	.6707	.6688	.6688	—10	1,153
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 36,199					
Thu's open int 88,979 up 5191					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Sep 96	.009084	.009046	.009054	—18	33,398
Dec 96	.009209	.009162	.009171	—19	72,365
Mar 97	.009307	.009290	.009290	—25	1,050
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 35,314					
Thu's open int 107,192 off 135					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Sep 96	.8103	.8035	.8043	—34	19,211
Dec 96	.8173	.8104	.8116	—32	31,920
Mar 97	.8240	.8188	.8198	—26	959
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 121,939					
Thu's open int 52,115 up 849					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	96.90	96.87	96.89	+ 0.01	155,588
Dec 96	96.82	96.79	96.82	+ 0.03	220,971
Mar 97	96.71	96.65	96.71	+ 0.05	213,450
Jun 97	96.53	96.45	96.53	+ 0.08	157,471
Sep 97	96.26	96.18	96.26	+ 0.08	119,712
Dec 97	95.94	95.84	95.94	+ 0.08	80,197
Mar 98	95.61	95.53	95.61	+ 0.08	51,063
Jun 98	95.28	95.20	95.28	+ 0.08	37,297
Sep 98	94.97	94.89	94.96	+ 0.08	26,893
Dec 98	94.66	94.59	94.66	+ 0.08	24,677
Mar 99	94.38	94.31	94.37	+ 0.07	21,261
Jun 99	94.08	94.02	94.10	+ 0.08	12,989
Est. sales: 163,114. Prev. sales: 132,298					
Prev. open int.: 1,121,569 up 7,386					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	94.17	94.14	94.15	— 0.01	62,127
Dec 96	94.22	94.17	94.21	+ 0.03	112,583
Mar 97	94.09	94.02	94.08	+ 0.04	84,184
Jun 97	93.79	93.70	93.78	+ 0.09	71,078
Sep 97	93.44	93.36	93.44	+ 0.10	41,378
Dec 97	93.13	93.05	93.13	+ 0.10	29,960
Mar 98	92.89	92.79	92.88	+ 0.09	23,630
Jun 98	92.69	92.59	92.68	+ 0.09	17,289
Sep 98	92.50	92.41	92.50	+ 0.08	10,776
Dec 98	92.35	92.26	92.36	+ 0.10	11,879
Mar 99	92.24	92.14	92.24	+ 0.09	5,460
Jun 99	92.11	92.04	92.11	+ 0.07	3,582
Est. sales: 103,236. Prev. sales: 59,257					
Prev. open int.: 473,886 up 1,997					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	96.21	96.15	96.27	+0.07	43,328
Dec 96	96.08	95.97	96.13	+0.08	56,610
Mar 97	96.04	95.98	96.10	+0.08	38,475
Jun 97	95.92	95.87	95.98	+0.08	23,640
Sep 97	95.74	95.71	95.80	+0.07	15,647
Dec 97	95.53	95.50	95.60	+0.08	9,799
Mar 98	95.31	95.26	95.36	+0.07	9,128
Jun 98	95.05	95.02	95.12	+0.07	6,169
Sep 98	94.81	94.78	94.86	+0.05	4,516
Dec 98	94.55	94.55	94.60	+0.05	4,995
Mar 99	0.00	0.00	94.34	+0.06	8,338
Jun 99	94.03	94.03	94.07	+0.04	2,002
Est. volume: 89,574. Open int.: 222,447 up 107.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	91.59	91.53	91.57	+ 0.04	29,756
Dec 96	92.05	91.94	92.02	+ 0.08	52,412
Mar 97	92.35	92.25	92.34	+ 0.10	27,192
Jun 97	92.48	92.37	92.46	+ 0.10	22,124
Sep 97	92.46	92.36	92.46	+ 0.10	10,602
Dec 97	92.38	92.28	92.36	+ 0.11	6,011
Est. sales: 28,221. Prev. sales: 27,293					
Prev. open int.: 148,097 off 2,150					

Industrials

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	75.30	74.45	74.80	—0.01	5,273
Dec 96	76.50	75.55	75.85	—0.11	28,926
Mar 97	77.40	76.60	76.95	—0.05	8,887
May 97	78.20	77.40	77.60	—0.30	6,617
Jul 97	78.50	77.90	77.90	—0.45	4,725
Oct 97	78.00	77.85	78.10	—0.65	994
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 10,882					
Thu's open int 59,359 off 423					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Oct 96	70.15	67.55	67.65	—1.52	37,082
Nov 96	70.00	67.50	67.60	—1.54	23,406
Dec 96	69.35	66.90	67.05	—1.59	28,803
Jan 97	67.95	65.90	66.10	—1.59	17,969
Feb 97	65.60	63.80	64.00	—1.24	8,417
Mar 97	62.30	60.60	60.80	—1.29	4,883
Apr 97	58.90	57.60	57.60	—1.19	2,880
May 97	56.40	56.35	56.40	+0.06	2,130
Jun 97	55.15	54.35	54.35	—0.79	2,516
Sep 97	55.25	55.25	55.25	—0.14	1,134
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 40,479					
Thu's open int 136,258 up 1210					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Oct 96	25.35	24.20	24.42	—0.58	65,494
Nov 96	24.64	23.73	23.90	—0.50	57,951
Dec 96	23.82	22.90	23.10	—0.45	58,790
Jan 97	23.03	22.20	22.20	—0.63	34,519
Feb 97	22.35	21.70	21.76	—0.47	25,881
Mar 97	21.80	21.05	21.05	—0.65	16,203
Apr 97	21.30	20.70	20.78	—0.48	13,387
May 97	20.86	20.30	20.30	—0.53	8,387
Jun 97	20.50	20.05	20.05	—0.43	23,694
Jul 97	20.20	19.70	19.70	—0.52	8,805
Aug 97	19.95	19.55	19.55	—0.43	5,426
Oct 97	19.10	19.10	19.10	—0.42	4,739
Dec 97	19.00	18.65	18.65	—0.45	24,305
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 130,944					
Thu's open int 404,925 up 3267					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Oct 96	1.880	1.815	1.860	+47	32,291
Nov 96	2.060	2.010	2.050	+32	23,088
Dec 96	2.220	2.185	2.215	+25	17,942
Jan 97	2.260	2.240	2.260	+15	14,525
Feb 97	2.195	2.180	2.195	+17	8,579
Mar 97	2.100	2.080	2.095	+17	6,483
Apr 97	1.995	1.975	1.990	+12	4,648
May 97	1.950	1.940	1.945	+5	3,975
Jun 97	1.915	1.910	1.915	+5	3,712
Jul 97	1.910	1.905	1.910	+5	3,098
Aug 97	1.915	1.905	1.910	+5	2,889
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 30,175					
Thu's open int 144,830 up 1741					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Oct 96	66.60	63.80	63.90	—2.01	25,632
Nov 96	65.50	63.00	63.10	—1.84	12,426
Dec 96	64.30	62.00	62.00	—1.79	6,397
Jan 97	63.25	61.90	61.90	—0.95	5,633
Feb 97	62.60	61.35	61.35	—0.65	1,815
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 22,730					
Thu's open int 56,430 up 33					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Oct 96	224.00	220.00	221.75	+2.25	24,770
Nov 96	216.50	214.00	215.75	+3.00	14,535
Dec 96	210.00	208.50	209.75	+3.00	16,579
Jan 97	203.50	202.00	203.00	+3.00	8,006
Feb 97	196.00	195.25	195.75	+3.00	1,775
Mar 97	189.50	188.00	188.50	+3.00	3,160
Apr 97	182.00	180.00	181.50	+3.00	3,435
May 97	178.00	178.00	177.00	+3.00	1,187
Jun 97	173.00	173.00	172.75	+3.25	3,550
Jul 97	N.T.	N.T.	171.25	+3.00	82
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	171.25	+3.00	128
Sep 96	N.T.	N.T.	171.00	+2.75	185
Est. sales: 13,784. Open int.: 78,028 off 684					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Oct 96	24.27	24.00	24.12	+0.25	18,838
Nov 96	23.52	22.66	23.13	—0.04	67,230
Dec 96	22.72	21.94	22.28	—0.09	34,129
Jan 97	21.93	21.25	21.53	—0.10	19,912
Feb 97	21.21	20.65	20.85	—0.12	8,925
Mar 97	20.70	20.20	20.23	—0.14	7,811
Apr 97	20.10	20.10	19.69	—0.15	4,786
May 97	19.45	19.45	19.24	—0.13	1,808
June 97	19.08	18.92	18.86	—0.06	4,862
July 97	N.T.	N.T.	18.53	—0.02	900
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	18.24	+0.02	435
Est. sales: 64,507. Open int.: 169,886 up 770					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Sep 96	682.80	677.70	681.20	+9.05	97,072
Dec 96	688.80	677.15	686.90	+8.80	119,486
Mar 97	695.00	690.50	695.00	+10.50	3,008
Jun 97	701.90	699.10	700.00	+9.85	1,311
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 147,322					
Thu's open int 220,877 up 7511					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Sep 96	3985.0	3931.0	3974.0	+ 39.0	35,973
Dec 96	4009.0	3956.0	4000.0	+ 41.0	27,342
Mar 97	N.T	N.T	4008.0	+ 39.0	360
Est. sales: 25,617. Prev. sales: 20,492					
Prev. open int.: 63,675 off 681					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Sep 96	2074.0	2046.0	2085.5	+15.50	27,842
Oct 96	2075.5	2052.0	2090.5	+15.50	5,574
Dec 96	2087.5	2063.5	2102.0	+15.50	8,003
Mar 97	2101.5	2101.5	2120.0	+15.50	4,487
Sep 97	2086.0	2086.0	2100.0	+15.50	5,220
Mar 98	0.00	0.00	2143.0	+15.50	2,375
Est. volume: 21,098. Open int.: 54,702 up 1,201.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,496.70	1,498.10
Reuters	1,921.30	1,927.10
D.J. Futures	147.73	148.76
CRB	245.85	247.17

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EUROPE

Falling Food Costs Send French CPI Down for 3d Month

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The price French consumers paid for goods and services fell in August for the third consecutive month as the cost of fresh produce underwent a "particularly pronounced" fall, the government said Friday.

The consumer price index unexpectedly dropped between 0.2 percent and 0.3 percent last month, resulting in an annual inflation rate of 1.6 percent to 1.7 percent.

The fall is the latest evidence of France's economic slowdown. With the inflation rate now below the central bank's 2 percent target, economists said there was further scope for looser monetary policy.

Market reaction to the CPI report was mixed. Bond investors, focusing on the report's promise of low inflation, sent bond and money-market yields lower. The yield on the benchmark 10-year government bond fell to 6.26 percent from 6.87 percent.

Equity investors, focusing on the report's negative implications for earnings, were wary, and the CAC-40 index rose a modest 15.00 points, to 2,080.37.

Food prices, which account for a fifth of the consumer price index, fell 1.2 percent in the month. This stemmed largely from the 9.7 percent drop in fresh food prices, the government said.

"We're not going to see any more drops of 0.2 or 0.3 percent in future, but that still gives us good year-on-year inflation below 2 percent," said Marie Owens-Thomsen, an economist at Banque Internationale de Placement.

The inflation rate's year-to-year fall was especially pronounced because the impact of a sales tax increase last August is no longer included in the index. In August last year, the government raised the value-added sales tax by 2 percentage points, to 20.6 percent.

According to analysts, a Bank of France's decision on interest rates will come after presentation of the 1997 budget on Wednesday. If the franc strengthens sufficiently, a cut in the 3.35 percent intervention rate may be in the cards.

While some politicians and economists have raised the question of deflation replacing inflation as a danger to the economy, many others said it was very risky to read so much into data skewed by a usual summer drop in fresh food prices.

Separately, the government announced that the French current account balance showed a surplus of 8.18 billion francs ($1.58 billion) in June, up from a surplus of 6.91 billion francs in May. The trade surplus totaled 6.3 billion francs in June, down 3 billion francs from May. *(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)*

Incentives Bolster European Car Sales

Reuters

PARIS — European car sales grew more than 5 percent last month but the increase, led by France, hides weakness in countries whose car industries are underpinned by incentives ranging from rebates to cuts in car taxes, according to a report issued by the European car-makers' association.

It also reported a 6.2 percent rise in January-August car sales from the year-earlier period. Of the major markets, France showed the biggest increase, 7.3 percent, over the eight-month period.

A 29 percent surge in French car sales in the last week of a state-backed rebate plan fueled the rise in European car sales in August, but the French contribution for the rest of 1996 and 1997 looks uncertain.

Prime Minister Alain Juppe said on Thursday that he had not made up his mind whether to extend the incentives beyond the expiration date scheduled for Sept. 30 to prevent a predicted crash in French fourth-quarter car sales.

Manufacturers' incentives also helped car sales in Germany, Europe's biggest market, which rose 5.2 percent in August after a 13.6 percent increase in July.

In Spain, sales got a boost from a five-point cut in the car tax, to 7 percent, at the beginning of the year to help offset the withdrawal of a previous rebate program.

Little Cheer in Nestle's Profit

Despite 21% Rise, Focus Is on Flat Operations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VEVEY, Switzerland — Nestle SA reported a 21 percent rise in first-half net profit on Friday, but its share price fell as investors focused instead on stagnant operating results.

Net profit swelled to 1.35 billion Swiss francs ($1.1 billion) from 1.12 billion. But the foodmaker said falling financing costs, low coffee prices and a weak Swiss franc did little to lift operating earnings.

Nestle said operating profit was 2.46 billion francs, compared with 2.44 billion francs a year earlier.

Dealers focused on barely changed trading profit and forecast that profit growth would slow in the second half of the year. Nestle said in July first-half sales rose 6 percent to 28.4 billion francs.

Its registered shares closed at 1,413 Swiss francs, down from 1,423 francs.

"The net profit figure looks O.K., but the operating figure is worrying me, because that's what's driving the business in the long term," said James Amoroso, an analyst at Credit Suisse.

Some analysts, including those at Morgan Stanley & Co., downgraded Nestle shares, though other investors said they still preferred the company's stock to those of its main European rivals, Danone Group of France and Unilever NV, the British-Dutch consumer-products maker. "Nestle is still the most promising because it's the most global one," said Patrick Carisch of Swiss Volksbank.

While adding factories in emerging markets such as China and Russia to its existing network of nearly 500 outlets, Nestle had to "significantly" raise marketing expenditure in Europe in a bid to entice reluctant consumers to spend.

Nestle said it would not be able to sustain the first-half net profit growth rate in the second half, though it repeated a July forecast that it expects full-year earnings to be higher than 1995's 2.92 billion francs. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Cool Summer Chills Heineken's Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — Shares of Heineken NV plummeted Friday after the company warned of "slightly" lower net profit this year and said it could no longer guarantee "double-digit" earnings growth during the next three years. The announcement led analysts to substantially reduce their 1996 and 1997 earnings estimates.

The brewer said net income rose 6 percent, to a lower-than-expected 297 million guilders ($175 million), in the first half, as European beer sales stagnated during the coor summer weather.

"The company is sensitive to the weather, and basically this summer has been awful throughout Europe, which in itself is a mature beer market," said Henk Slotboom, analyst at Amstgeld NV.

The profit warning sent the company's shares plunging more than 12 percent, to 322.4 guilders.

In 1995, Heineken reported a net profit of 664 million guilders, up 10 percent from 1994, but the brewing company's executives warned analysts that they could not be sure of double-digit growth in Europe over the next few years.

Analysts said the warning pointed to a fall in full-year net profit, although David Hazelwood, Heineken's finance director, brushed aside the negative reaction to the results in the stock market.

"Were the expectations of certain people reasonable?" he asked. "You can't judge a company on one year's results."

Some analysts, however, said the company may no longer be counted among growth stocks. For others, the warning merely confirmed long-held views.

"We've had it as an underperformer for quite a while," said Nigel Cobby, director of research at Morgan Stanley in London. "These figures will not permit us to raise that recommendation."

Despite assurances by the company that it was increasing exports, analysts noted that the mature European market continued to account for three-quarters of total sales and promises still tighter sales margins. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

Bayer Schedules Monday Announcement

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Bayer AG will make an announcement of an undisclosed nature Monday, although a company spokesman said it would not relate to a spin-off of the company's pharmaceuticals division.

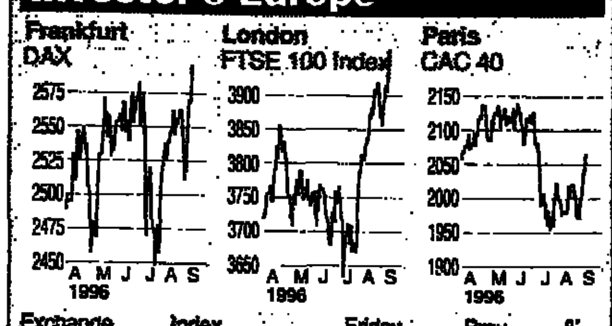
Thomas Reinert, a company spokesman, said Bayer had made no decisions on any major restructuring, but that it is considering ways to strengthen the pharmaceuticals area. "We are evaluating a number of options," he said. "There is no option that is in any way close to realization."

A company executive who requested anonymity said Monday's announcement would include "minor" changes to corporate structure as well as new guidelines on corporate philosophy. The announcement will focus on no particular division, he said.

Bayer, one of Germany's biggest drug and chemical companies, has undertaken a significant corporate reorganization program in recent years aimed at making its divisions operate more autonomously.

The moves could make it easier for the company to split up the divisions to allow investors to buy into sectors they want, as well as giving the divisions more freedom to pursue acquisitions and alliances.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	566.05	564.90	+0.20
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,671.14	9,648.91	+0.23
Frankfurt	DAX	2,595.96	2,570.32	+1.00
Copenhagen	Stock Market	427.07	427.43	-0.08
Helsinki	HEX General	2,130.09	2,116.88	+0.62
Oslo	OBX	462.74	460.22	+0.55
London	FTSE 100	3,967.90	3,932.60	+0.90
Madrid	Stock Exchange	358.00	354.16	+1.08
Milan	MIBTEL	9,624.00	9,438.00	+1.97
Paris	CAC 40	2,062.39	2,065.37	-0.14
Stockholm	SX 16	2,179.31	2,144.52	+1.62
Vienna	ATX	1,012.25	1,013.84	-0.16
Zurich	SPI	2,379.45	2,361.97	+0.74

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Russia's** gross domestic product in the first eight months of 1996 fell 6 percent from the year-earlier period. The decline was the greatest since a slump of 4 percent in the first eight months of last year.
- **Cockerill-Sambre SA**, the metals company, is considering 2,000 layoffs in its steel division over three years. The company's overall staff is about 20,000.
- **Società Finanziaria Telefonica** of Italy has joined with Brazilian and Argentine companies to bid for a stake of 35 percent in the Brazilian regional telecommunications company **Companhia Rio Grandense de Telecomunicacoes.**
- **Italy's** trade surplus could exceed 60 trillion lire ($39.3 billion) in 1996, despite first signs that the country's export boom is finally fading, Foreign Trade Minister Augusto Fantozzi said. The national statistics office said that Italy had a total trade surplus of 28.36 trillion lire in the first six months of the year, up 67.3 percent from the same period in 1995.
- **Iberia Air Lines of Spain** is planning to form a strategic alliance with **KLM Royal Dutch Airlines**, the Spanish financial daily Expansion reported.
- **Rank Organisation PLC** said it planned to dispose of its division that manages domestic amusement centers and that one of its managers would buy it.
- **Era GSM**, a Polish-German-American mobile phone consortium said that its digital service would open for business on Monday in five major Polish cities.
- **Swiss Bank Corp.** said it could not comment on a report in the Journal de Geneve that said the bank would announce a decision to cut back the importance of its domestic units and focus its global operations in London and Chicago.
- **The Ifo Institute for Economic Research** in Munich pledged to ensure that its closely watched monthly business-climate index would no longer be leaked to financial markets before its official publication. *Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AFX, AP*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Friday, Sept. 13
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam EOE Index: 566.05 Previous: 564.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	93.70	91.80	93.40	92
Aegon	85	82.30	85	84.70
Ahold	95.50	94	95.50	94.40
Akzo Nobel	194.20	192	194	192.70
Bols Wess cva	28	27.60	27.70	27.50
CSM cva	83	82	83.50	82.40
Dordtsche Pet	288.50	284	288.50	284.70
DSM	167	161.60	167	162.50
Elsevier	27.40	26.60	27.10	27.20
Fortis Amev	51.40	50	51.10	50.20
G-Broc cva	52.40	51.50	52.20	52.10
Hagemeyer	130	127.50	129.50	127.50
Heineken	339	312	322.50	362.70
Hoogovens	62.60	61.60	62.60	62.20
Hunt Douglas	119.90	118	119.40	119.90
ING Group	52.90	50.90	52.90	51.20
KLM	46	45.40	45.50	46.10
KNP BT	40.50	39.30	40	39.30
KPN	60	59	59.60	59.40
Nedlloyd Gp	45.50	44.40	45.20	45.50
Nutricia	227.50	224.10	227.50	226.90
Oce Grinten	179	176.80	179	178.80
Pakhoed	46.50	45.90	46.10	46.30
Philips Elec	55.80	55	55.60	55.60
Polygram	94.10	92.70	92.80	93.50
Randstad Hdg	126.20	124.50	126.20	125.20
Robeco	127.40	126.30	127.40	125.50
Rodamco	47.60	47.40	47.50	47.60
Rolinco	136	135.50	136	134.20
Rorento	99.10	98.90	99	98.70
Royal Dutch	266.50	262.10	265.70	262.50
Stork	49.90	49.50	49.90	49.70
Unilever cva	264.70	260.50	264	264.60
VNU	30.50	29.80	30.20	30.10
Wolters Kl cva	211.50	208.70	210.50	209.30

Bangkok SET Index: 1039.65 Previous: 1026.21

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	340	308	326	312
Bangkok Bk F	326	318	318	318
Krung Thai Bk	105	101	101	103
PTT Explor	340	324	340	324
Siam Cement F	916	896	908	892
Telecomasia	49.25	46	49	46.75
Thai Airways	48.25	47.75	48	47.75
Thai Farm Bk F	260	256	258	254
Thai Teleph	41.50	39.75	41.50	39.75
Utd Comm	244	228	244	228

Bombay Sensitive Index: 3347.37 Previous: 3391.54

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	2034	1970.25	1973.25	2024.25
Grasim Ind	432	428	431.25	431.75
Hindalco Ind	677	670	673.50	675.50
Indust Lever	829	817	818	824
Indian Hotels	755.75	750.25	751.75	751.50
ITC	291.25	286.25	287.75	291
Larsen Toubro	245.50	242	242.50	245.50
Reliance Ind	202.75	198.50	199.25	203.25
Tata Eng Loco	462	450.25	452.50	459.75
Tata Iron St	183	177.50	179	183.50

Brussels Stock Exchange Index: 9671.14 Previous: 9648.91

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3650	3600	3640	3625
Barco Ind	5040	4925	5020	5010
BBL	6050	5960	6050	6000
Bekaert	23150	22800	23000	22975
CBR	2315	2305	2305	2310
CMB	2500	2465	2470	2480
Cockerill	135	132	134	133
Cobepa	11850	11750	11800	11825
Delhaize Lion	1700	1675	1695	1680
Electrabel	6900	6840	6870	6870
Electrafina	2870	2830	2870	2850
Fortis AG	4480	4390	4460	4410
GIB	1332	1326	1330	1330
GBL	3965	3880	3880	3915
Gen Banque	11125	11000	11125	11100
Gevaert	3390	3325	3335	3300
Kredietbank	10300	10000	10225	10000
Mosane	2260	2260	2260	2260
Petrofina	9990	9880	9950	10000
Powerfin	4740	4680	4720	4700
Recticel	277	274	274	278
Royale Belge	6010	5920	5990	5970
Soc Gen Belg	2500	2480	2480	2500
Solvay	18150	17975	18050	17975
Tessenderlo	11450	11250	11350	11450
Tractebel	14075	13900	14025	13950
UCB	60000	59500	59800	59750
Union Miniere	2400	2375	2390	2380

Copenhagen Stock Index: 427.07 Previous: 427.43

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	356	344	344	354
Danisco	326	322	324	324
Den Danske Bk	433	422	432	428
D/S Svendbrg A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	200000
D/S 1912 A	140000	139000	140000	141000
East Asiatic Co	127	123	123	125
FLS Ind B	755.95	745	755.95	755
ISS Intl Svc B	158	154	156	158
Novo Nordisk B	886.57	877	883	884
Radiometer B	370	365	365	370
Sophus Ber B	701	695	698	695
Tele Danmk B	282	278	281	279
Unidanmark A	278	272	277	273

Frankfurt DAX: 2595.96 Previous: 2570.32

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1090	1080	1080	1105
AEG	159	159	159	156.10
Allianz Hdg	2687	2667	2672	2647
Altana	1139	1121	1135	1136
Bodenwerk	560.50	560.50	560	560
BASF	45.95	45.51	45.80	45.07
Bayer Hypo Bk	41.25	41.20	41.30	40.88
Bay.Vereinsbank	49.95	49.75	49.95	49.40
Bayer	55.08	54.65	54.87	54.27
Berliner Kraft	416	414.50	415.50	415.50
BHF Bank	40.35	40.16	40.16	40.18
BMW	873.50	870	872	867.50
CKAG Colonia	124	122	122	122.50
Commerzbank	343	341.50	342	341.80
Daimler Benz	82.65	81.93	82.54	81.55
Degussa	531.50	530	530	529.90
Deutsche Bank	72.35	72.15	72.15	71.60
Dresdner Bank	40.75	40.55	40.70	40.25
Heidelbg Zmt	108.55	107	107.50	108
Henkel	63.50	62.10	63.50	62.10
Hochtief	72.80	72.50	72.50	73
Hoechst	53.75	53.35	53.70	53.94
Holzmann Ph.	350	349	349	342
Karstadt	543	538	538	537.50
Linde	960	952	957	948
Lufthansa ord	213	212.20	212.50	210.50
MAN	389.50	388	388	388.50
Mannesmann	552.50	547.70	552.30	548
Metro	143.50	142	143.30	138.90
Muench Rueck	3560	3520	3544	3473
Preussag	366	358.50	362.50	356.50
PWA	206	205	205	206
RWE	55.70	54.95	55.66	54.15
SAP pfd	248.80	247	248.50	247.50
Schering	112.80	111.60	112.40	112
Schmalb Lub	305	302	303	300
Siemens	77.58	77.15	77.25	77.10
Suedzucker	741.50	741.50	741.50	740
Thyssen	277	276	276.50	275.90
Veba	79.78	79.50	79.77	78.85
VEW	465	465	465	465
Viag	566	554	565	551
Volkswagen	567.50	564.20	566.50	560.50
Wella	880	874	878	874

Helsinki HEX General Index: 2130.09 Previous: 2116.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	225	222	225	223
Enso R	37	36	37.20	36.40
Huhtamaki IF	170	167	167	170
Kesko	74	73.50	74	74
Kone BF	540	530	540	535
Merita A	9.90	9.78	9.75	9.90
Metra BF	258	248.10	258	248
Metso-Serla B	33.30	32.70	33.30	32.50
Nokia Prf F	191	187	190	189
Outokumpu A	82.90	80.90	82	81
Rautaruukki	40.20	39	40	39.80
Stockmann A	257	256	257	256
UPM-Kymme	99.20	98	98.80	99
Valmet A	76	75.40	75.50	75

Hong Kong Hang Seng: 11369.04 Previous: 11251.72

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.10	8.90	9.05	8.95
Bk East Asia	28.35	28	28.25	27.95
Cathay Pacific	12.75	12.45	12.75	12.50
Cheung Kong	56	55.25	55.75	55.25
China Light	34	33.50	33.90	33.50
Chin Estates	7	6.90	6.95	7
Citic Pacific	33.70	33.20	33.60	33.20
Cons Elec Pwr	15.55	15.30	15.45	15.25
Dao Heng Bk	30.30	29.95	30.30	29.85
First Pacific	12	11.75	11.90	11.75
Great Eagle	22.30	22.05	22.20	22.10
Guangdong Inv	5.55	5.45	5.50	5.60
Guoco Group	36.60	35.80	36	36.60
Hang Lung	14.85	14.50	14.80	14.55
Hang Seng Bk	80.75	80	80.75	80
Henderson Inv	8.15	7.90	8.10	7.95
Henderson Ld	64	61.75	63.50	61.75
HKR Intl	10	9.90	9.95	9.90
HK Aircraft	19.20	18.90	19	19.20
HK China Gas	13.05	12.90	13.05	13
HK Electric	23.50	23.30	23.45	23.70
HK Shang Hils	13.65	13.60	13.65	13.60
HK Telecomm	12.85	12.70	12.85	12.70
Hopewell Hdgs	4.23	4.18	4.18	4.20
HSBC Hdgs	138	135.50	137.50	136
Hutchison Wh	48.90	48.20	48.80	48.30
Hysan Dev	23.40	23.15	23.25	23.30
Johnson El 500	17.15	17	17.05	17
Miramar Hotel	15	14.70	14.95	14.70
Natl Mutual	6.65	6.35	6.65	6.30
New World	38.80	38	38.50	38.20
Oriental Press	4.03	3.90	3.95	3.93
Shangri-La	9.95	9.80	9.90	9.85
SHK Props	77.25	76.50	77.25	76.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.48	4.43	4.45	4.53
Sino Land Co.	8.15	7.95	8.15	8
Sth China Post	5.50	5.45	5.45	5.50
Swire Pac A	69	67.50	68.95	68.75
Tsim Sha Tsui	10	9.80	9.95	9.90
TV Broadcasts	28.40	28.10	28.20	28.10
Wharf Hdgs	30.50	30	30.30	30.10
Wheelock	16	15.60	16	15.95

Jakarta Composite Index: 549.04 Previous: 546.46

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2725	2600	2600	2600
Barito Pacific	1425	1425	1425	1425
Gudang Garm	9200	8975	9200	8975
Indah Kiat	1850	1825	1850	1825
Indocement	3650	3600	3600	3625
Indofood	4350	4325	4350	4350
Indorayon	2100	2050	2100	2050
Indosat	7700	7500	7675	7500
Kalbe Farma	5275	4900	5125	4875
Sampoerna	22200	22100	22250	22000

Johannesburg All Market: 6874.36 Previous: 6814.61

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm Corp	271.75	270.50	271.50	271.50
AngloAm Gold	394.50	392	394.50	394
AngloAm Ind	167.50	165	167.25	166.75
Barlow	43.20	42.85	43.10	42.90
C.G. Smith	24.75	23.25	24.75	23.10
De Beers	140.50	139.50	140	139.50
Driefontein	55.75	55	55.25	55
Freegold	47	46.55	47	46.75
Fst Natl Bk	28.25	27.60	28.25	28.25
Gencor	16.60	16.40	16.50	16.60
GFSA	144	135	143	136
Iscor	3.03	2.99	3.03	2.99
Johnnies Ind	56.25	55.75	56	56
Kloof Gold	42.25	41.50	42.25	41.50
Liberty Life	138	137	137.25	138.50
Minorco	103.50	101	103.50	101.75
Nedcor	62.75	61.75	62.25	62
Rembrandt Gp	40	39.70	39.95	39.85
Richemont	70.25	69.50	70.25	69.50
Rust Platinum	75	73.50	75	73.50
SA Breweries	128.25	125.50	127.75	125.25
Sappi	40.85	40.60	40.80	40.70
Sasol	51.75	50.75	51.75	51.25
SBIC	184	176.50	184	178
Tiger Oats	63	62.75	63	63

Kuala Lumpur Composite: 1117.55 Previous: 1113.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	18.40	18	18.40	18
Hicom Hldgs	7.05	6.95	7	7
Mal Banking	23.80	23.60	23.70	23.80
Mal Intl Ship F	7.50	7.35	7.45	7.30
Public Bank F	4.90	4.78	4.86	4.82
Resorts World	13.70	13.50	13.50	13.70
Sime Darby	8.20	8.15	8.20	8.15
Telekom Mal	21.70	21.50	21.60	21.60
Tenaga	8.85	8.75	8.80	8.80
Utd Engineers	18	17.80	17.90	17.70

London FT-SE 100: 3967.90 Previous: 3932.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.15	5.95	6.02	6.04
Allied Domecq	4.69	4.60	4.64	4.63
Anglian Water	5.70	5.65	5.65	5.63
Arjo Wiggins	1.80	1.72	1.76	1.79
Asda Group	1.18	1.06	1.09	1.08
Assoc Br Foods	4.11	4.05	4.11	4.06
BAA	4.75	4.65	4.72	4.70
Barclays	9.49	9.26	9.45	9.42
Bass	8	7.90	7.94	7.97
BAT Ind	4.41	4.34	4.40	4.34
Bank Scotland	2.57	2.51	2.56	2.56
BICC	3.22	3.17	3.21	3.18
Blue Circle	3.86	3.77	3.83	3.81
BOC Group	8.52	8.43	8.50	8.45
Boots	6.38	6.30	6.36	6.35
Rexam	4.03	3.90	4.02	3.91
BPB Ind	3.90	3.82	3.88	3.86
Brit Aerosp	10.70	10.52	10.64	10.41
Brit Airways	5.30	5.21	5.27	5.16
Brit Gas	2.06	1.98	2.03	2
Brit Petm	6.61	6.45	6.53	6.48
Brit Steel	1.94	1.90	1.93	1.89
Brit Telecom	3.94	3.50	3.78	3.73
BTR	2.77	2.67	2.75	2.74
Burmah Cast	11.25	11.12	11.24	11.13
Cable Wireless	4.42	4.28	4.42	4.36
Cadbury Schw	5.13	5.03	5.10	5.05
Caradon	2.58	2.50	2.54	2.48
Carlton Comm	4.77	4.64	4.72	4.70
Coats Viyella	1.64	1.61	1.64	1.62
Comml Union	6.08	5.94	6.04	5.99
Courtaulds	4.70	4.63	4.67	4.55
De La Rue	6.15	6.10	6.10	6.14
EMI Group	14.05	13.90	13.95	13.96
Eng China Cl	2.32	2.22	2.23	2.32
Enterprise Oil	5.29	5.22	5.26	5.22
Fam Colonial	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.58
Genl Accident	6.56	6.43	6.53	6.46
GEC	3.90	3.85	3.88	3.85
GKN	10.80	10.69	10.75	10.67
Glaxo	9.64	9.39	9.51	9.45
Granada Gp	8.77	8.63	8.76	8.63
Grand Met	4.83	4.77	4.82	4.80
GRE	2.55	2.50	2.55	2.52
Guinness	4.70	4.65	4.68	4.65
GUS	6.75	6.52	6.75	6.52
Hanson	1.67	1.60	1.64	1.58
Hillsdown Hdg	1.83	1.80	1.80	1.81
HSBC Hldgs	11.62	11.42	11.52	11.33
ICI	8.47	8.34	8.39	8.37
Inchcape	3.13	2.97	3.01	3
Kingfisher	6.77	6.71	6.73	6.70
Ladbroke	2.10	2.06	2.09	2.06
Land Sec	7.01	6.90	6.95	7.01
Laporte	7.52	7.35	7.35	7.50
Lasmo	2.13	2.09	2.12	2.10
Legal Genl Grp	7.52	7.45	7.48	7.44
Lloyds Abbey	5.93	5.80	5.84	5.83
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.93	3.82	3.88	3.81
London Elec	6.07	5.95	6	6.02
Lucas Ind	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.39
Marks Spencer	5.11	5.02	5.09	5.05
MEPC	4.43	4.36	4.43	4.40
Mercury Asset	10.09	10	10.08	9.93
Midlands Elec	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Natl Power	3.97	3.83	3.96	3.78
NatWest	6.81	6.69	6.81	6.71
News Intl	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	3.75
Utd Utilities	5.90	5.83	5.85	5.89
Nthern Foods	2	1.98	1.99	1.98
P&O	6.04	5.80	6.01	5.91
Pearson	6.86	6.68	6.80	6.81
Pilkington	2.03	1.98	2.01	1.99
PowerGen	4.95	4.82	4.92	4.81
Prudential	4.45	4.38	4.40	4.44
Rank Org	4.60	4.49	4.59	4.51
Reckitt Colm	7.17	7.08	7.13	7.10
Redland	4.75	4.64	4.68	4.71
Reed Intl	11.78	11.53	11.60	11.77
Rentokil	4.17	4.08	4.15	4.12
Reuters Hdgs	7.67	7.55	7.65	7.68
RMC Group	11.83	11.75	11.82	11.70
Rolls Royce	2.44	2.35	2.42	2.36
Royal Bk Scot	4.91	4.85	4.90	4.88
RTZ reg	9.63	9.41	9.53	9.59
Royal & Sun All	4.01	3.95	3.98	4
Safeway	3.38	3.32	3.34	3.40
Sainsbury	3.87	3.76	3.82	3.87
Schroders	13.95	13.80	13.90	13.85
Scot Newcastle	7.03	6.77	6.80	6.75
Scot Power	3.07	3.02	3.05	3.04
Sears	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.95
Severn Trent	6.10	6.03	6.07	6.04
Shell Trnp reg	9.80	9.65	9.77	9.67
Siebe	9.71	9.58	9.67	9.57
Smith Nephew	2.03	2.02	2.03	2.03
Smith (WH)	5.07	5.02	5.07	5.05
SmithKline	7.69	7.55	7.64	7.64
Smiths Ind	7.65	7.56	7.61	7.53
Sthern Elec	6.83	6.75	6.78	6.75
Stand Charter	7.87	6.93	7.85	6.97
Tate & Lyle	4.82	4.78	4.82	4.79
Tesco	3.12	2.75	3.05	3.10
Thames Water	5.58	5.52	5.53	5.53
3i Group	4.77	4.69	4.74	4.69
TI Group	5.72	5.54	5.66	5.51
Tomkins	2.75	2.66	2.73	2.63
Unilever	13.87	13.67	13.86	13.72
Utd Biscuits	2.13	2.08	2.09	2.13
Utd News	7.12	7.02	7.09	7.12
Vendome uts	6.07	5.95	6	6.10
Vodafone	2.35	2.30	2.33	2.34
Whitbread	7.07	6.98	6.99	7.06
Williams Hdgs	3.67	3.62	3.66	3.64
Wolseley	4.82	4.68	4.73	4.53
Zeneca	15.50	15.33	15.50	15.43

Madrid Bolsa index: 358.00 Previous: 354.16

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	14300	14020	14160	14280
ACESA	1445	1415	1445	1410
Argentaria	5160	5100	5150	5100
BBV	5530	5470	5510	5440
Banesto	819	808	814	813
Bankinter	14300	14090	14220	14180
Bco Central Hisp	2630	2590	2630	2590
Bco Exterior	2810	2810	2810	2810
Bco Popular	22450	22150	22440	22270
Bco Santander	6560	6480	6540	6490
CEPSA	3835	3775	3835	3810
Corp Mapfre	6190	6120	6160	6140
Dragados	1630	1575	1605	1580
Endesa	7470	7350	7410	7350
FECSA	926	914	917	912
Fomento Const	10000	9940	9960	9920
Gas Natural	22090	21400	21860	21280
Hidroel Cantab	3955	3890	3925	3890
Iberdrola	1140	1115	1135	1120
Pryca	2960	2935	2945	2935
Repsol	4260	4205	4240	4195
Sevillana Elec	1030	1010	1030	1010
Tabacalera	5370	5120	5330	5140
Telefonica	2385	2345	2385	2335
Union Fenosa	760	753	760	757
Valenc Cement	1415	1400	1410	1415

Manila PSE Index: 3193.68 Previous: 3194.56

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	20.75	20	20.75	20.50
Ayala Land	33	32.50	32.50	33
Manila Elec A	106	104	105	104
Metro Bank	630	620	625	620
Petron	10.25	10	10	10
Phil Long Dist	1620	1610	1620	1620
San Miguel A	40.50	40	40.50	40.50
San Miguel B	86	85.50	85.50	86
SM Prime Hdg	6.30	6.20	6.20	6.20

Mexico Bolsa Index: 3371.61 Previous: 3318.95

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	35.00	34.25	34.25	34.60
Cemex B	32.50	31.70	32.00	31.90
Cifra C	11.68	11.46	11.46	11.58
Empresas ICA	117.30	116.00	116.80	115.50
Emp Modema	38.10	37.50	37.65	38.00
Femsa	23.20	22.70	22.70	22.00
Gpo Carso A1	35.30	34.70	34.80	34.70
Televisa CPO	112.40	111.50	111.90	112.00
TelMex L	12.24	11.98	11.98	12.12
Tribasa	24.10	21.80	22.00	23.30

Milan MIB Telematico: 9624.00 Previous: 9438.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	12045	11650	11995	11550
Bca Comm Ital	2910	2800	2910	2820
Bca Naz Agricol	755	730	750	730
Bca Naz Lavoro	11040	10955	11040	10955
Bca di Roma	1300	1195	1255	1190
Bco Ambrosian	3725	3590	3725	3485
Benetton	18300	17785	18225	17725
Credito Italiano	1723	1690	1720	1699
Fiat	4435	4360	4435	4360
Fondiaria	6800	5810	5945	5830
Generali Assic	34600	34000	34550	33900
IFIL	4035	3910	4005	3885
Italcementi	9800	9660	9700	9700
Italgas	5530	5330	5500	5335
Mediobanca	8380	8155	8295	8155
Montedison	965	937	965	929
Olivetti	583	556	572	574
Pirelli	2700	2650	2700	2610
RAS	13920	13600	13920	13580
Rinascente	9150	9080	9150	9150
S Paolo Torino	9795	9470	9790	9425
SME	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2400
Standa	13300	13300	13300	13300
Stet	4875	4800	4875	4800
Telecom Italia	3080	3020	3070	2965
Toro Assic	17000	16860	17000	16990

Montreal Industrials Index: 2383.80 Previous: 2371.07

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Atco I	20.05	20	20	20
Bank Montreal	34.65	34.45	34½	33.90
Bce Mob Com	42.65	42½	42.60	42.10
Cdn Tire A	18.05	17.85	17.95	17.90
Cdn Util A	28.45	28.30	28.40	28.45
Cascades	6.20	6	6.20	6
CT Finl Svc	28.40	28¼	28¼	28.45
Extendicare	15.75	15.35	15.75	15.35
Gaz Metro	15.70	15.20	15.60	15.65
Gt-West Lifeco	38	37¾	38	38¼
Hees Intl Bcp	16	15.90	16	16
Hudsons Bay	20.15	20	20.10	20.10
Imasco	27¾	27.30	27¾	27¼
Investors Grp	20.20	20	20.20	20
Loblaw Cos	11.75	11.60	11.75	11.75
Molson A	20½	20.40	20.40	20½
Natl Bk Canada	11¾	11.60	11.70	11.60
Oshawa A	18.85	18.60	18.70	18.80
Pancdn Petlm	48.25	48.10	48.25	48
Power Corp	23.70	23.30	23.60	23.40
Power Finl	39¾	39½	39¾	39.70
Quebecor B	21¼	21.10	21.10	21.20
Rogers Comm B	9.10	9	9	9.15
Royal Bk Cda	37.20	36.55	37.15	36.20
Sears Canada	7.80	7.70	7¾	7¾
Shell Cda A	46	45.45	45.45	45¾
Southam	16.35	16.35	16.35	16½
Stelco A	6.70	6.65	6.70	6.70
Trilon Finl A	5.80	5⅝	5.80	5⅝

Oslo OBX Index: 462.74 Previous: 460.22

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	133	127	132.50	127
Bergesen Dy B	127.50	126	127.50	127.50
Christiania Bk	16.50	16.20	16.30	16.20
Den norske Bk	20.90	20.70	20.90	20.70
SAS Norge ASA	62	60.50	62	61
Dyno Indust	147	147	147	147
Elkem	95	94	95	94.50
Hafslund A	49	48.50	49	48.50
Kvaerner	235	232.50	234	231
Leif Hoegh	118	109	109	109
Norsk Hydro	306	302.50	305	304.50
Norske Skog A	196	193.50	195	195
Orkla	357.50	355.50	356	356
Rieber B	140	140	140	139
Saga Petlm B	96	95	95.50	96
Schibsted	94	94	94	95
UniStorebr A	37.20	36.60	37.20	36.70

Paris CAC-40: 2062.39 Previous: 2065.37

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	650	643	646	650
AGF	136.50	131.30	135.50	136.50
Air Liquide	915	897	914	897
Alcatel Alsth	389	385	388.90	390.50
Axa	289	284.20	288	287
Bancaire	537	525	531	530
BNP	193.70	190.70	192.40	192.50
Bouygues	498.90	491.10	497.60	496.80
Canal Plus	1108	1085	1103	1099
Carrefour	2825	2778	2805	2795
CCF	241.50	237.30	240	240
Credit Local cl	453	446.20	452.50	454
Credit Lyon PC	131.50	128.20	130	131.50
Crown Cork Seal	241.90	237	241.90	243.70
Danone	734	723	731	738
Elf-Aquitaine	399	390.60	398	391
Eridania BS	763	745	754	752
Euro Disney	11.85	11.70	11.75	11.80
Eurotunnel uts	9.15	8.75	8.90	9.35
Gen. Eaux	533	525	530	525
Havas	330	326.50	328	332
Lafarge Cop	305	295.30	305	297.90
Legrand	864	848	858	858
L'Oreal	1769	1695	1748	1690
LVMH	1159	1133	1158	1137
Lyon. Eaux	471	465.80	468.10	469
Michelin B	255	250.10	254.40	251
Navig Mixte	722	721	722	722
Paribas A	327.90	323.60	326.80	325
Pechiney SA	213.20	208	212.70	213.50
Pernod Ricard	294.90	288	293.80	292.80
Peugeot Cit	576	568	569	566
Pinault-Print	1750	1730	1747	1738
Promodes	1296	1267	1290	1265
Renault	116	112.50	115.10	114
Rh-Poulenc A	136	134.90	135.70	135.30
Roussel-Uclaf	1249	1211	1225	1239
Sanofi	425.60	416	420	416.70
Schneider	241.50	238	239.50	240.90
Ste Generale	588	579	588	585
St Gobain	661	649	658	653
St Louis	1223	1195	1210	1197
Suez	192.90	189.50	191.10	190.30
Thomson CSF	149.50	146.50	149	148.70
Total B	403.10	396.10	400.70	401
UAP	105.50	103	104	105
Valeo	281.40	278.20	280	279

São Paulo Bovespa Index: 64722.90 Previous: 63909.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	9.95	9.80	9.82	9.85
Banespa Pfd	2.80	2.70	2.75	2.70
Bradesco Pfd	8.47	8.40	8.45	8.37
Brahma Pfd	631.01	620.00	630.00	630.00
Cemig Pfd	31.10	30.90	31.00	30.60
CESP Pfd	30.61	30.30	30.50	30.70
Eletrobras B	286.00	282.00	284.00	278.00
Itaubanco Pfd	420.00	418.00	419.50	417.00
Light	317.00	316.50	316.50	319.99
Paranapan Pfd	7.25	6.99	7.00	7.10
Petrobras Pfd	122.99	121.00	121.00	120.49
Sid Nacional	23.00	22.70	22.95	22.85
Souza Cruz	7.29	7.25	7.27	7.30
Telebras Pfd	80.30	78.85	80.00	78.80
Telesp Pfd	210.00	201.50	202.00	201.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.06	1.04	1.05	1.04
CVRD Pfd	21.45	21.20	21.29	21.20

Seoul Composite Index: 785.19 Previous: 797.57

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6100	6020	6050	6120
Hyundai Eng	30300	29100	29200	30300
Hyundai Motor	30100	29800	29900	30500
Korea El Pwr	27600	26600	26700	27800
Korea Mob Tel	566000	558000	558000	566000
LG Electronics	14500	14000	14000	14500
Pohang Iron St	47800	46500	46500	47800
Samsung Elec	59300	56500	57200	59500
Samsung Hvy	10500	10300	10300	10500
Yukong	21300	20800	21000	21300

Singapore Straits Times: 2126.27 Previous: 2116.44

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.60	11.50	11.50	11.60
City Devlts	11.50	11.30	11.40	11.20
Cycle Carriage	13.80	13.70	13.70	13.60
Dairy Farm Intl *	0.67	0.65	0.66	0.67
DBS	8.95	8.90	8.95	8.90
DBS Land	4.76	4.60	4.64	4.76
Fraser & Neave	14.30	14.10	14.20	14.10
HK Land *	2.27	2.25	2.25	2.26
Hong Leong Fin	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	3.46
Jard Mathesn *	6.80	6.55	6.75	6.55
Jard Strategic *	3.18	3.16	3.18	3.16
Keppel	10.40	10.20	10.40	10.20
Natsteel	2.54	2.50	2.52	2.51
Neptune Orient	1.25	1.23	1.23	1.24
OCBC foreign	16.60	16.30	16.40	16.60
OSea Union Bk	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Sembawang	6.75	6.45	6.70	6.50
Sing Airlines F	14.40	14.20	14.30	14.30
Sing Petlm	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Sing Press F	24.20	23.70	24	23.60
ST Auto F	2.87	2.85	2.85	2.87
ST Ship	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.08
Sing Telecomm	3.36	3.26	3.36	3.28
Straits Steam	4.58	4.50	4.58	4.56
Utd Industrial	1.26	1.24	1.24	1.27
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.60	13.40	13.60	13.40
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.10	3.08	3.08	3.12

*: In U.S. dollars.

Stockholm SX 16 Index: 2179.31 Previous: 2144.52

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	103	101.50	102.50	102
ABB AF	724	714	724	715
AssiDoman F	167.50	164.50	164.50	166
Astra AF	287	278	286.50	279
Atlas Copco AF	137	134	136.50	132.50
Avesta F	71.50	69.50	71	70.50
Electrolux BF	397	384	395	384
Ericsson BF	166.50	162	166	163
Hennes BF	690	681	681	685
Incentive AF	388	366	388	369
Investor BF	256	250	254	246
Kinnevik BF	186	182	184	184
MoDo BF	193.50	189	190.50	188
Sandvik BF	160.50	156.50	160	159
SCA BF	137	135.50	137	136
S-E Banken AF	59	57.50	59	58.50
Skandia Fors F	168	165	168	167
Skanska BF	255	247	253	251
SKF BF	164.50	162.50	164.50	162
SSAB BF	100.50	98.50	100.50	100
Stora AF	93	91.50	92	91.50
Sv Handles AF	151	147	149.50	149
Sydkraft AF	147	146	147	146
Trelleborg BF	88.50	87	88	87
Volvo BF	148.50	146	148	146.50

Sydney All Ordinaries: 2252.30 Previous: 2236.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.66	7.60	7.62	7.60
ANZ Bkng	6.85	6.76	6.84	6.80
BHP	16.34	15.98	16.34	16
Boral	3.15	3.09	3.13	3.10
Brambles Ind.	19.60	19.35	19.50	19.50
Burns Philp	1.77	1.71	1.74	1.71
CBA	11.38	11.18	11.25	11.24
CC Amatil	16.40	16.15	16.40	16
Coles Myer	4.50	4.47	4.50	4.49
Comalco	7	6.90	6.99	6.92
CRA Ltd	18.55	18.20	18.50	17.83
CSR	4.41	4.38	4.40	4.40
Fosters Brew	2.30	2.27	2.28	2.28
GIO Australia	3.12	3.08	3.12	3.11
Goodman Fld	1.30	1.29	1.30	1.29
ICI Australia	11.50	11.46	11.49	11.50
John Fairfax	2.67	2.66	2.67	2.67
Lend Lease	20.63	20.11	20.40	20.60
Mayne Nickless	8.50	8.45	8.50	8.45
MIM Hdgs	1.52	1.50	1.50	1.52
Nat Aust Bank	12.43	12.32	12.40	12.40
News Corp	6.68	6.57	6.66	6.58
North Ltd	3.63	3.56	3.60	3.59
Pacific Dunlop	2.70	2.65	2.70	2.65
Pioneer Intl	3.60	3.58	3.60	3.59
Placer Pacific	1.52	1.50	1.52	1.50
Santos	4.90	4.84	4.90	4.85
Southcorp	3.57	3.52	3.57	3.53
Wesfarmers	7.90	7.85	7.88	7.81
Wstrn Mining	8.35	8.17	8.34	8.20
Westfield Trt	2.32	2.30	2.30	2.32
Westpac Bkng	6.42	6.30	6.34	6.40
Woodside Pet	8.10	7.94	8.04	7.98
Woolworths	2.87	2.84	2.84	2.86

Taipei Stock Market Index: 6471.63 Previous: 6425.68

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	51.50	51	51.50	51
Cathay Life Ins	176	173	175	174
Chang Hwa Bk	161	158	160	159
China Steel	26.50	26.20	26.50	26.30
China Trust	52	51.50	52	52
Evergreen	50.50	48.50	50.50	48.90
Far East Text	31.50	30.90	31.50	31.10
First Bank	168	166	168	167
Formosa CF	34.50	33.90	34.50	34
Hua Nan Bk	135	134	135	135
Hualon Teijran	24.90	24.20	24.90	24.50
ICBC	86	85	86	86
President Ent	41.60	40.20	41.50	41.80
Taiwan Cemt	57	56.50	56.50	57
Tatung	62	61.50	62	61.50

Tokyo Nikkei 225: 20842.64 Previous: 20443.93

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1180	1150	1160	1160
All Nippon Air	1090	1070	1090	1080
Asahi Bank	1240	1210	1240	1220
Asahi Chem	720	710	719	710
Asahi Glass	1230	1200	1210	1210
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2170	2140	2170	2140
Bk Yokohama	871	867	871	872
Bridgestone	1900	1830	1900	1870
Canon	2140	2110	2140	2110
Chiba Bank	850	833	850	843
Chubu Elec	2420	2390	2400	2390
Chugoku Elec	2330	2310	2320	2320
Daiei	1020	1000	1010	998
Daiichi Kang	1870	1840	1870	1850
Daiwa Bank	700	696	700	698
Daiwa House	1540	1520	1540	1530
Daiwa Sec	1270	1250	1260	1260
Fanuc	3950	3900	3950	3950
Fuji Bank	2080	2040	2080	2040
Fuji Photo	3280	3210	3260	3210
Fujitsu	988	969	986	970
Hitachi	1020	991	1020	990
Honda Motor	2750	2660	2740	2660
IBJ	2350	2320	2340	2320
IHI	524	517	520	518
Itochu	669	659	669	662
Ito-Yokado	5870	5780	5840	5780
JAL	790	781	790	789
Jusco	3280	3170	3250	3220
Kajima	1010	963	990	959
Kansai Elec	2420	2380	2410	2400
Kao	1350	1330	1350	1340
Kawa Steel	363	352	363	355
KDD	11400	11000	11300	11100
Kinki Nipp Ry	769	751	769	751
Kirin Brewery	1190	1170	1180	1190
Kobe Steel	281	276	281	275
Komatsu	910	900	905	901
Kubota	641	633	641	634
Kyocera	7700	7600	7660	7600
Kyushu Elec	2390	2360	2380	2360
LTCB	750	741	748	744
Marubeni	557	542	557	539
Marui	2160	2080	2100	2070
Matsu Elec Ind	1820	1790	1820	1800
Matsu Elec Wk	1100	1080	1100	1090
Mitsubishi	1330	1290	1320	1270
Mitsubishi Ch	490	478	484	478
Mitsubishi El	719	692	715	685
Mitsubishi Est	1410	1340	1400	1350
Mitsubishi Hvy	874	866	871	866
Mitsubishi Mat	924	897	920	907
Mitsubishi Tr	1620	1570	1620	1570
Mitsui	935	921	935	921
Mitsui Fudosn	1400	1340	1400	1340
Mitsui Trust	1110	1070	1110	1060
Murata Mfg	3790	3720	3790	3700
NEC	1180	1160	1170	1160
New Oji Paper	852	844	849	850
Nikko Sec	1180	1140	1170	1140
Nintendo	7180	6900	7170	6800
Nipp Credit Bk	391	368	391	368
Nipp Express	968	948	965	946
Nippon Oil	680	669	678	667
Nippon Paper	659	645	649	652
Nippon Steel	345	340	345	343
Nippon Yusen	579	567	573	566
Nippondenso	2320	2280	2320	2290
Nissan Motor	869	843	869	848
NKK	284	279	282	278
Nomura Sec	2020	1970	2010	1960
NTT	8070a	7960a	8070a	8100a
Obayashi	885	869	885	865
Odakyu El Ry	712	705	711	705
Ono Pharm	3500	3470	3500	3470
Osaka Gas	369	359	369	362
Ricoh	1110	1090	1110	1110
Sakura Bk	1050	1030	1050	1020
Sankyo	2800	2740	2780	2730
Sanwa Bank	1950	1910	1950	1930
Sanyo Elec	593	580	593	580
Secom	6850	6750	6760	6870
Seibu Rwy	5800	5620	5800	5620
Sekisui House	1170	1140	1160	1160
Seven-Eleven	6770	6530	6770	6600
Sharp	1760	1730	1760	1740
Shimizu	1050	1010	1040	1020
Shin-etsu Ch	1920	1880	1900	1880
Shizuoka Bk	1280	1260	1260	1270
Sony	6950	6880	6950	6890
Sumitomo	926	906	920	903
Sumitomo Bk	1980	1940	1970	1970
Sumit Chem	517	499	510	499
Sumitomo Elec	1490	1460	1490	1470
Sumit Metal	308	305	308	307
Sumit Trust	1270	1250	1270	1240
Taisei	693	680	691	681
Taisho Pharm	2310	2270	2310	2270
Takeda Chem	1980	1940	1970	1930
TDK	6690	6650	6690	6680
Tohoku El Pwr	2380	2350	2380	2350
Tokai Bank	1320	1290	1310	1290
Tokio Marine	1290	1260	1270	1260
Tokyo El Pwr	2640	2610	2640	2630
Tokyo Gas	365	361	365	363
Tokyu	774	741	769	740
Tonen	1560	1520	1550	1520
Toppan Print	1430	1390	1430	1390
Toray Ind	699	688	699	686
Toshiba	714	698	710	699
Toyo Seikan	3490	3400	3440	3400
Toyo Trust	955	949	955	944
Toyota Motor	2720	2690	2720	2700
Yamaichi Sec	670	663	669	656
Yamanouchi	2330	2290	2320	2290
Yasuda Fire	743	723	742	736
Yasuda Trust	541	535	540	535

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Toronto TSE Industrials: 5243.27 Previous: 5197.41

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18¾	18.60	18.70	18.60
Air Canada	5⅛	5.10	5.15	5⅛
Alberta Energy	25.80	25.60	25.60	25.70
Alcan Alum	42⅝	42¼	42.70	42¼
Avenor A	23.60	23.40	23½	23½
Bk Nova Scotia	36.30	35½	36.30	35.05
Barrick Gold	37.30	36.30	37.10	36.40
BCE	55.20	54.90	55	54.90
BC Telecomm	27½	27.30	27.40	27.30
Bombardier B	18.60	18.45	18½	18½
Brascan A	25.60	25.40	25.55	25.60
Cameco	69	68.80	68.85	69
CIBC	47.80	47¼	47.80	47.10
Cdn Airlines	1.96	1.90	1.91	1.95
Cdn Nat Res	29.40	29	29.35	28.85
Cdn Occid Pet	23.30	23.15	23¼	23.20
Cdn Pacific	31.85	31.35	31.80	31¼
Cominco	30	29½	29½	29.60
Consumers Gas	21.95	21.90	21.90	21.80
Dofasco	21.90	21.60	21.90	21.55
Domtar Ind B	9.10	8.80	9.10	8¾
Du Pont Cda A	30¼	29.55	30¼	30
Echo Bay Min	13.05	12.65	12.80	12.80
Empire Co. A	13.10	12.95	12.95	13
Falconbridge	29⅛	29.20	29½	29⅛
Fletcher Chall A	18.80	18.60	18.65	18.70
Franco Nevada	52	49	50	49
Guardian Cap A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	9⅛
Horsham	21	19½	20.65	19.40
Imperial Oil	60	59.60	60	59.85
Inco	43.45	43.15	43.15	43.20
IPL Energy	37.35	36.90	37.10	36¾
Laidlaw A	14.10	14	14.05	14
Laidlaw B	14.20	13.90	14.15	13.85
Loewen Group	44	43.15	44	43
Ldn Insur Gp	31½	31	31.30	31
Macmill Bld	19.55	19¼	19.45	19½
Magna Intl A	65	64.60	65	65
Maple Leaf Fds	7.95	7.90	7.95	7.95
Moore	24⅛	23.90	24.05	24.15
Newbridge Net	94.35	90.15	93.40	89.80
Noranda Inc	28.60	28.35	28.40	28½
Noranda Forest	9.05	9	9	9.05
Norcen Energy	25.65	25.45	25.60	25.45
Nthern Telecom	71.85	71.10	71.60	71.05
Nova	12⅛	11.90	12.20	12
Onex	14.20	14	14.20	14
Placer Dome	33½	32.45	33.45	32.45
Potash Sask	101½	100.60	101½	100¾
Provigo	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Quebecor Print	22½	22.30	22½	22.30
Renaissance	40½	40	40.40	40
Rio Algom	26⅛	26.40	26.60	26.85
Seagram Co	48.20	46.95	48.15	46.90
Stone Consold	15.90	15.85	15.90	15.80
Talisman Eny	36½	36.20	36.35	36.35
Teleglobe	23.80	23¼	23.70	23¾
Telus	18.90	18⅛	18.80	18⅞
Thomson	24.40	24.05	24.30	24.30
TorDom Bank	27.45	27⅛	27.35	26.95
Transalta	15.70	15.35	15.70	15.40
TransCda Pipe	21.85	21.70	21.85	21.70
Utd Dominion	28½	28.40	28.40	28.30
Westburn	10	9.90	9.90	10
Westcoast Eny	21.60	21½	21.60	21.65
Weston	55¾	55	55½	55½

Vienna ATX Index: 1012.25 Previous: 1013.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1470	1470	1470	1510
Brau-Un Goess	641.80	627	630	629
Bund Vers Pfd	403	403	403	490
Creditanst Pfd	454.50	450	451.50	450
EA-Generali	2890	2820	2840	2841
EVN	1408	1392	1405	1402.50
Interunfall	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1520
Lenzing	634	622	634	625
Leykam	297	293	295	293
Mayr-Melnhof	514	500	508	498.50
OMV	1040	1026.90	1037	1026.50
Oest Brau	649	640	645	645
Oest Elektriz	758	752.20	754.20	753.80
VA Tech	1360	1339	1357.50	1347
Wienerberger	1920	1906	1915	1914

Wellington NZSE-40 Index: 2213.90 Previous: 2212.22

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.18	3.16	3.18	3.16
Brierly Invt	1.44	1.43	1.44	1.43
Carter Holt ord	3.29	3.25	3.29	3.25
Fernz	4.50	4.49	4.49	4.48
Fisher Paykel	4.95	4.90	4.95	4.91
FC Forest	1.97	1.96	1.96	1.96
Goodman Fder	1.48	1.46	1.46	1.47
Indep News	5.65	5.55	5.55	5.70
Lion Nathan	3.59	3.57	3.59	3.57
Nat Gas new	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.10
NZ Refining	26.60	26.60	26.60	27.00
Telecom NZ	6.85	6.72	6.78	6.80
Wilson Horton	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60

Zurich SPI Index: 2379.45 Previous: 2361.97

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	355	346	355	348
Alusuisse R	962	950	960	950
Ares-Serono B	1235	1220	1235	1230
Baloise Hdg R	2535	2465	2520	2475
ABB B	1528	1512	1526	1513
Bobst B	1665	1650	1650	1665
Ciba Geigy R	1587	1570	1586	1573
CS Holdings R	122.50	121.25	122.25	121.50
Elektrowatt B	497	488	497	493
Fischer B	1231	1218	1229	1218
Hilti PC	890	870	870	870
Holderbank B	940	931	938	936
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1310	1300	1310	1305
Merkur Hdg R	216	208.25	216	210
Nestle R	1417	1399	1413	1422
Oerlikon R	120	118.25	118.25	120
Pargesa Hld B	1370	1360	1370	1345
Pirelli B	152	149	152	151
Roche Hdg PC	9335	9190	9330	9195
Sandoz R	1489	1473	1488	1473
SBC R	237.25	231.50	237.25	231
Schindler B	1231	1213	1231	1215
SGS B	2945	2920	2940	2935
SMH B	856	845	856	845
Sulzer R	729	718	729	723
Swiss Reins R	1319	1310	1318	1312
Swissair R	1075	1061	1070	1065
UBS B	1168	1151	1160	1150
Winterthur R	765	754	765	757
Zurich Assur R	335	329	334	331

The Trib Index

Closing prices.

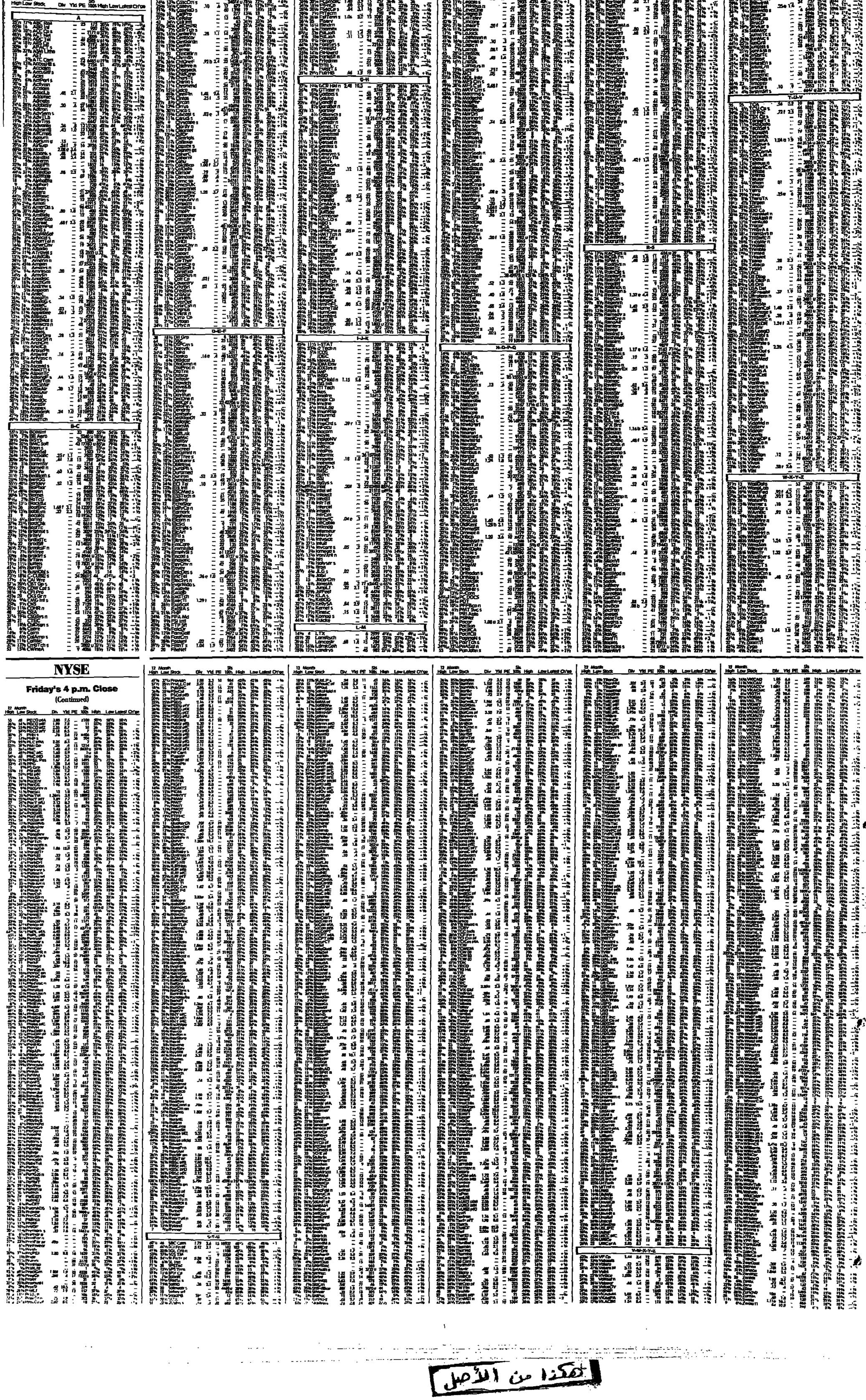
Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	138.50	+1.35	+0.98	+5.03
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	126.23	+1.22	+0.98	–5.98
Europe	147.10	+1.15	+0.79	+5.69
N. America	145.28	+1.84	+1.28	+13.25
S. America	110.49	+1.03	+0.94	+24.09
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	150.33	+2.48	+1.68	+13.13
Consumer goods	148.64	+1.48	+1.01	+7.66
Energy	149.86	+0.73	+0.49	+10.50
Finance	117.74	+1.27	+1.09	–7.46
Miscellaneous	143.95	+1.57	+1.10	+5.99
Raw Materials	164.72	+0.95	+0.58	+16.16
Service	128.05	+0.86	+0.68	+6.71
Utilities	128.67	+1.38	+1.08	+1.20

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. *Compiled by Bloomberg Business News.*

NASDAQ

Friday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.



NYSE

Friday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Technology Spells Profit at South Korea Funds

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — South Korea's venture-capital funds have reaped huge capital gains this year through investment in new technology companies.

Investors "rush" to buy new technology shares "because of their enormous growth potential," said Lee Seung Chul, an executive of Korea Development Investment Finance Corp., South Korea's oldest venture-capital fund and one of its top three.

Although foreign investors are banned from buying shares in the over-the-counter market, the government said early this week that they would be allowed to buy up to 10 percent of OTC shares before the end of next year.

A single foreign investor will be able to own up to 3 percent of the total outstanding shares in an OTC company, it added.

Korea Development Investment realized a capital gain of 20 billion won ($24.3 million) this year through a 2 billion won investment in Shinsung ENG Co. in 1991.

Shares in Shinsung, a maker of semiconductor manufacturing equipment, soared 460 percent since it was listed on the Korea Stock Exchange in July. But its shares fell 2,500 won Friday, to 135,000 won.

"There are many venture companies like Shinsung, which brought huge capital gains to their venture-capital funds," Mr. Lee said.

Korea Development Investment manages two mutual funds, Kodico No. 1 and Kodico No. 2. The funds, capitalized at about 8 billion won each, have stakes in many start-up technology companies, Mr. Lee said.

Foreign investors can join in when restrictions are lifted on ownership of stocks traded over the counter.

Institutional investors such as pension managers have traditionally been big contributors to the funds, and individual investors are now also buying in, he said. His company is in the process of creating its third mutual fund.

Korea Technology Investment Corp., also a major venture-capital fund, earned about 10 billion won through its investment in Medison Co.

Shares in Medison, a medical equipment maker, have doubled since it was listed in January. Shares closed down 2,000 won, at 102,000 won, on Friday.

Choi Ho Seung, an executive of Korea Technology Investment, suggested that individual investors capitalize on venture companies by buying shares traded over the counter.

For example, Mirae Industrial Co., a semiconductor-equipment maker, and Hitron System Co., a closed-circuit-television manufacturer, already are registered for over-the-counter trading and are waiting for listings on the Korea Stock Exchange, Mr. Choi said.

"A number of computer-software and other technology shares will be registered with the OTC market soon, offering some investment opportunities to individual investors," he said.

Mr. Choi recommended Hangul & Computer Co., a leading software maker whose founder, Lee Chan Jin, is often called "Korea's Bill Gates" after the co-founder of Microsoft Corp.

In addition, Hangul & Computer, which developed Korea's most popular word processing and communications software, will be registered with the OTC market next month, he said.

■ Market Looks for Rate Cuts

Expectations for low interest rates are expected to fuel gains in South Korean stocks next week, led by small-capitalization companies, Bloomberg Business News reported.

"People are likely to come back to the equity market if the rates are lowered," said Kim Kyung Hwan, an analyst with KDI Securities Co.

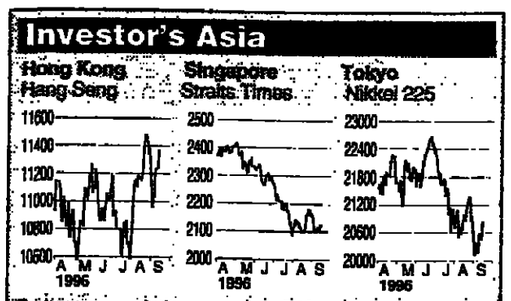
The benchmark Korea Composite Stock Price Index fell 1.95 percent this week amid concern that individual investors would be pressed to sell their stocks before their repayment date of borrowed money from brokers.

The index fell 12.38 points, or 1.55 percent, to 785.19 on Friday. Large-capitalized companies such as Korea Electric Power Corp. and Samsung Electronics Co. led the decline.

The Bank of Korea, South Korea's central bank, said last week that it would expand the money supply before the Sept. 27 Full Moon Holiday to help bring down interest rates.

Meanwhile, the benchmark three-year corporate bond yield fell 0.07 percentage point, to 12 percent, compared with a high of 12.5 percent in August.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,369.04	11,251.72	+1.04
Singapore	Straits Times	2,126.27	2,116.44	+0.46
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,252.90	2,236.60	+0.70
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,842.64	20,433.93	+2.00
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,117.55	1,113.50	+0.36
Bangkok	SET	1,039.85	1,026.21	+1.31
Seoul	Composite Index	785.19	797.57	-1.55
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,471.63	6,425.68	+0.72
Manila	PSE	3,193.68	3,194.56	-0.03
Jakarta	Composite Index	549.04	546.46	+0.47
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,213.90	2,212.22	+0.08
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,347.37	3,391.54	-1.30

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Japanese Economy Shrinks in 2d Quarter

But Tokyo Insists Conditions Improving

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's economy shrank slightly in the second quarter but government officials Friday insisted conditions were improving and that the contraction was to be expected following exceptionally strong growth in the first quarter.

Japan's gross domestic product contracted 0.7 percent in the period from April to June, compared with an annualized rate of growth of 2.9 percent in the first quarter, the Economic Planning Agency said.

The government said the slight contraction was to be expected following the blistering growth in the first three months of the year, when the economy grew at an annualized rate of 11.6 percent, according to revised figures released Friday.

Officials from the agency said the second-quarter figures show that the economy remains on a moderate recovery path, and they predicted more growth in the third quarter. They added that the agency was sticking to its earlier estimate of 2.5 percent growth in the fiscal year that ends next March.

The figures raised the possiblity that the government would create a fiscal stimulus package this fall. But an EPA official said he saw no economic rationale for fresh government spending. "We don't need to consider additional government spending for the economy following the latest GDP data," said Shinpei Nukaya, deputy minister of the EPA.

Private economists, however, did not share the government's optimism and said that danger signs such as slipping business confidence were clouding the outlook.

"The government cannot claim that a self-sustaining recovery has been achieved," said Mineko Sasaki-Smith, economist at CS First Boston.

Some economists are even predicting that growth in the third quarter will be lower than in the second.

"We can't call this a recession, but conditions aren't good," said Masaru Takagi, chief economist at Fuji Research Institute, an affiliate of Fuji Bank. "Growth for this fiscal year should reach 2.0 percent."

(AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Telstra Layoffs to Follow Record Profit

Reuters

MELBOURNE — Telstra Corp., the Australian state-owned telecommunications carrier, announced a national record profit Friday, but also unveiled plans to start shedding almost a third of its staff before privatization.

Telstra's net profit in the financial year ended in June jumped 32 percent, to 2.3 billion Australian dollars ($1.8 billion), surpassing the National Australia Bank as corporate Australia's biggest earner ever.

"It's a very encouraging result for Telstra because it says we are up to making real progress and becoming more productive and henceforth competitive," said Frank Blount, the chief executive.

But the announcement comes as Telstra finds itself at the center of a political storm over the conservative government's plan to sell a third of the carrier, once widely considered to be a sacred cow of Australia's state assets.

In preparation for partial privatization, Telstra revealed at a press conference Friday that it would cut its work force of about 76,000 by 22,000 over the next three fiscal years.

"It is critical that the corporation continues to make efficiency gains and, indeed, accelerates these gains if we are to compete effectively with our global and domestic competitors," Mr. Blount said.

Telstra has already said it would cut 9,000 jobs in 1996-97 and announced Friday it would slash 13,000 more in the following two years. In 1996-97 alone, it has set aside 1.1 billion dollars to pay for the job cuts.

Taipei Tries to Brake China Investments

Reuters

TAIPEI — Frustrated by a political impasse with China and a sagging economy, Taiwan wants local companies, especially conglomerates, to invest their money at home rather than on the mainland, officials said on Friday.

"It is time to slow our investment in the mainland," said Chiang Ping-kun, Taiwan's top economic policymaker

"Relations between both sides of the Taiwan Strait are at their low ebb. The mainland side has not shown any genuine and sincere response to our proposal for talks," said Mr. Chiang, who heads the Council for Economic Planning and Development. "At this moment, we should not put all our eggs in one basket."

China suspended semi-official talks in mid-1995 after President Lee Teng-hui's private but high-profile visit to the United States, which Beijing said showed Taiwan wanted independence rather than reunification.

Both sides have expressed willingness to resume talks, but Beijing has stopped short, saying Taiwan should drop efforts to raise its international profile.

Though all investment in China must be government approved, Taiwan remains concerned that its economy may become too dependent on China — and hence politically vulnerable.

President Lee said in August the island needed to review its policy of targeting China as its main market to avoid overdependence.

"Huge investments in the mainland by Taiwan companies do not help the local economy," Huang Ching-tang, deputy executive secretary of the Investment Commission, said. "Local businesses, especially major-capital companies, should invest more in Taiwan at a time when the domestic economy is sluggish."

Very briefly:

- **Thailand**'s central bank officials said gross domestic product growth could fall below the targeted 7.8 percent for 1996, but they maintained their export-growth target of 10 percent to 12 percent.
- **The Philippines** trade deficit nearly doubled in July from a year earlier, to $1.14 billion, the second-largest gap in the country's history, as imports soared 30 percent, to $2.84 billion.
- **China** and **Britain** plan to sign an agreement next month to list Chinese companies on the **London Stock Exchange**.
- **India**'s central bank expects more foreign money to flow into the economy in 1996-97 as New Delhi relaxes controls on capital inflows; the move is aimed at reversing last year's fall in foreign investment.

AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters

Legrand

The Board of Directors, chaired by Mr. François Grappotte, reviewed consolidated results for the first half of 1996.

Consolidated figures (millions of FF)	1st half 1994	1st half 1995	1st half 1996	1996/1995
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Legrand strengthened its positions in Latin America with the acquisition of Luminex, Colombia's leading producer of electrical fittings. Luminex reports sales of nearly US$ 40 million in Colombia, Brazil and Mexico.

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SPORTS MONDAY

Is a Variable Rate Worth the Risk?

Mortgage Switchers Face Shock

By Aline Sullivan

HOME BUYERS who have been responding to rising interest rates by abandoning fixed-rate mortgages in favor of variable-rate loans may be in for a rude awakening. With interest rates still historically low despite recent hikes, they may find themselves cruelly exposed to future movements.

That is the view taken by a number of bankers on both sides of the Atlantic. Gradual rises in interest rates have encouraged investors to rethink their borrowing commitments in the hope of better days ahead.

"Consumers have much more of an appetite for risk than they used to," said Rick Thornberry, president of Citicorp Mortgage in St. Louis. "They have been comfortable with the general level of interest rates and now want loans that provide them with the flexibility to take advantage of interest-rate movements if they come down."

But Charles Begley, senior vice president at Fleet Mortgage Corp. in Columbia, South Carolina, said he doubted this consumer confidence was well founded.

"Expectations have been influenced by the very low interest-rate environments of 1992 and 1993," he said. Today's U.S. rates of 8 percent to 9 percent "are still very attractive, but people perceive them as temporarily high."

John Reed, first vice president of strategic planning and marketing at HomeSide Lending in Jacksonville, Florida, agreed with that assessment. "People got used to mortgages of below 7 percent, but the current rate of about 8.5 percent isn't really very high. The trend to variable mortgages may be premature." Nevertheless, borrowers in both Britain and the United States are flocking to their banks and lending societies to switch their mortgages. The Federal National Mortgage Association, or Fannie Mae, in Washington, D.C. records a jump of seven percentage points in the proportion of adjustable-rate mortgages in total mortgage production from June to July.

At the same time, Fannie Mae interest rates — roughly half a point lower than market rates — rose from 7.77 percent to 7.86 percent. Back in the first three months of the year, when Fannie Mae rates averaged 7.19 percent, the proportion of adjustable-rate mortgages was just 14 percent.

In Britain, figures from the Council of Mortgage Lenders in London tell a similar story. Fixed-rate mortgages accounted for just 18 percent of all loans in the first quarter of 1996, the last period for which figures are available, down from an average of 23.5 percent last year. Their proportion of the value of all loans also dropped, to 23 percent in the first quarter from 29.75 percent in 1995.

FOR MOST mortgage borrowers the greater risk may be to seek an illusory flexibility by switching to variable-rate mortgages, only to be stung by a hike in rates designed to cool an overheating economy.

In Europe, few bankers expect substantial rises in interest rates this year, particularly in Britain, where the ruling Conservative Party must call a general election by May. But any cuts off the current 5.75 percent base rate and mortgage rates of between 6.75 and 6.99 percent are highly unlikely, the bankers said.

Vacation Time-Shares: A Little Respect

By Judith Rehak

IF THE IDEA of a time-share vacation home summons up negative images, that is hardly surprising. Fifteen years ago, time-shares were often a horror story. In the United States, high-pressure sales tactics abounded, shoddily built facilities went bankrupt, and unhappy owners could not unload their shares at any price.

But from that low point, time-shares have been steadily gaining respectability and appeal, as hotel and leisure groups like Marriott International, Hyatt Corp., Hilton International and Walt Disney Co. have entered the business.

"The emergence of brand names has set a standard for everybody to meet, and independents are having to meet or exceed that standard in order to compete," said George Leposky, communications director of Interval International, a group that arranges exchanges of time-share vacations.

The United States accounts for half of the 3.5 million owners around the globe, and roughly 40 percent of $4.7 billion in sales in 1994, the most recent year for which statistics are available.

Soon, however, Europeans will be able to check out American-style time-shares closer to home. Disney plans to build resorts on the continent, and Marriott is seeking locations near ski and golf areas, in addition to its new 200-unit resort in Marbella, Spain. "Europe is a large opportunity for us, with its culture more geared to leisure time and mandatory vacations," said Edward Kinney, director of brand management for Marriott.

A time-share is a purchase of, typically, a week in a vacation condominium for an extended period of time, even in perpetuity. In the United States, the average price is about $10,000 to $12,000, plus a yearly maintenance fee of $300, according to the American Resort Development Association, the industry's trade group.

Time-share resorts cover more than a thousand locations, from Florida's popular theme parks and beach clubs, to Colorado ski lodges, and the more off-beat, such as Nashville, the country music capital.

Time-shares are increasingly global as well. So many Britons buy them in Florida that Britain's First National Bank PLC, a subsidiary of First National Finance Corp. of London, offers time-share mortgages in sterling for major resorts in the state. At Disney Vacation Clubs in Orlando, about 10 percent to 15 percent of the 20,000 owners are from outside the United States.

Marriott, the biggest player in time-shares with 80,000 owners, is building larger, three-bedroom villas set in elaborately landscaped grounds with swimming pools, a response to owners from Latin America and the Middle East who come in larger groups for longer periods.

But even though the image of time-shares has been spruced up by these big-name entrants, travel executives and analysts say that there are still many issues to consider if owning a time-share is to be a happy experience.

First of all, and contrary to what some salespeople may claim, "a time-share isn't an investment vehicle," said Christopher Larsen of the American Resort Development Association. "It's an investment in future vacations, and something you should enjoy." The resale market is very small, and the chances of retrieving your entire initial investment unlikely, experts said.

Indeed, since a time-share is for an extended period, the experts agree that it is imperative to check out the options for trading your week for one at another resort. "Exchanges rank as the No. 1 reason people buy time-shares, because the first year they may be interested in the beach, and the second they may want to go skiing," said Stephen Bean of Ragatz Associates, a group that follows the industry.

Home Sweat Home: Build Your Own

By Digby Larner

THE IDEA of building your own house may seem unappealing, especially if you have no aptitude for manual work. But what if you never had to dirty your own hands but simply supervised the proceedings?

And what if, on top of that, you saved 30 percent or more on the price of your new home?

That is what a growing number of people are doing in Australia, Britain, Scandinavia and Canada. By cutting out the middle men, home buyers not only save the sometimes huge profits developers normally pocket, they also sidestep the expensive overheads involved in marketing new homes.

But self-build plans can be a complicated business with pitfalls for the unwary.

In Britain, where self-build projects are growing by about 11 percent a year, according to government statistics, the reputation of such plans is getting over a rough time.

Stewart Dean, a spokesman for the Commission for the New Towns in Milton Keynes — a municipal authority that allocates land for self-build plans — said the concept dated back to just after World War II.

"Guys were coming out of the services to find a shortage of jobs and homes," he said. "A lot of them got together and put their skills to good use by building places of their own."

In Britain the idea took off in the mid-1980s when the real estate market was booming. Would-be home-buyers, finding they could not afford the type of property they wanted, pooled cash and skills to buy land and build their own homes.

The demise of such idealistic projects was inevitable, said Rosalind Renshaw, editor of Build It magazine. Group self-build projects took several years to complete, with houses being built consecutively rather than concurrently. A lottery decided which members of the group moved into the first houses to be finished, and motivation was often a problem for those who moved in first but who still had to work on others' homes.

Consequently, said Ms. Renshaw, there are no group self-build projects currently under way in Britain, and two that were launched most recently wound up bankrupt.

Individual plans, though, remain popular. With these, one person or a group planning to share a single property plan and oversee the construction of their house.

"You effectively become your own developer," Ms. Renshaw said, adding that not only can the homes save their builders up to 30 percent over developer-built projects, they also tend to be completed faster.

Build It runs a help line for those building their own home or considering doing so. "We're here to stop disasters," Ms. Renshaw said.

These, said Roger Humber, director of Britain's House Builders Federation, can include problems in getting financing (many banks will provide only partial loans to self-build projects) and in buying materials and labor (inexperienced home builders often overpay).

He added that municipalities, which for insurance reasons can be reluctant to grant permits for self-build projects, often allocate land for such projects in less desirable parts of town.

"Few people can build a house in the idyllic places they imagine," he said.

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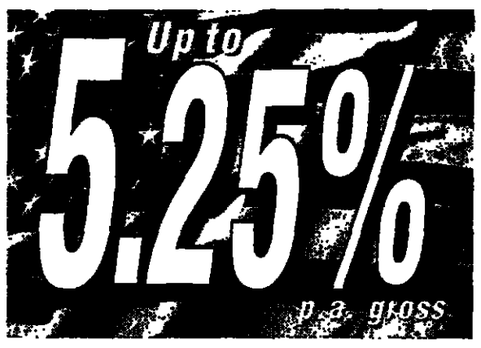

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House-Hunting on Web Starts Slowly

By Victoria Shannon

IN THEORY, the on-line world should be the perfect place to go house-hunting: You belly up to the PC, punch in a World Wide Web address and your customized criteria, and out pops your Top 10 list of perfect homes — with photos, floor plans, neighborhood statistics and the name and number of the real estate agent.

The armchair ease of your personal computer partnered with the search mechanisms of on-line services and the Web should make hunting for a house a fun, fast and ultimately triumphant adventure.

But this slice of the American dream is largely impossible for now. That is because the National Association of Realtors, through affiliated local boards nationwide, has custody over the most comprehensive for-sale database, called the Multiple Listing Service.

And by and large, the group is not sharing it — not on the Web, anyway. The Multiple Listing Service has long been a closed, proprietary system, and access to it has been almost entirely through real estate agents who subscribe to the service.

But the realtors' association recognizes the power of the Internet, too, and it is now sorting out how to both have its cake and eat it. In a few areas, MLS data is quite available in cyberspace.

Altogether, about a dozen Web sites around the United States, as well as America Online's Digital Cities localized content areas, are trying to offer the germ of a housing database for your searching pleasure even without the exhaustive listings.

They are still worth giving a try for the casual or curious on-liner, but they are not really adequate tools for the serious home-buyer. Some of them have fewer than a dozen selections. Look at them as a practice run — and, sure, you just might stumble across your dream house.

More valuable in your on-line hunt will be the educational tools out there. The best real estate sites have financing primers, mortgage rates, relocation guides, moving information and property insurance data. Many brokers are putting their own listings on personal Web pages too, but while that may be great publicity for them, it is not necessarily a great way to search for a house.

U.S. realtors, who have been reluctant to share their valuable listings, are being persuaded to do so by the marketing power of the Internet.

Here are some sites to try:

• Cyberhomes (www.cyberhomes.com) is one of the few services that uses an MLS database. It has listings from about 20 areas of the country, including Chicago; Minneapolis; and Norfolk, Virginia, with more coming.

A search last week for a three-bedroom, two-bathroom single-family house in Norfolk costing between $100,000 and $200,000 with a fireplace turned up 500 listings. Click for a map that locates each house. You can narrow your search by adding a few more keywords — "yard" or "deck" — or you could do a "radius search": Pick what you want to be near — the office or school, perhaps — and search for listings near that address.

• Realtor.Com (www.realtor ads.com) has dozens of areas nationwide and is linked to some MLS listings. Search by making choices from a long list of criteria (including tennis court, number of acres, kind of heat). House photos and agent phone numbers are included.

• On America Online, you can search Digital City Washington (keyword dc) listings by county, price range, number of bedrooms and keywords. (There are a handful of Digital Cities across the country, each with its own setup.)

• The Los Angeles Times (www.latimes.com/home/class/realest/) incorporates MLS listings into its on-line classifieds.

And Money magazine hosts software that filters 300 cities according to your rankings to find your "best place" to live (pathfinder.com/money/best-cities-96/seaindex.htm).

If you are renting instead of buying, you are in better luck in terms of on-line listings. Rent.Net (www.rent.net) has hundreds of thousands of rentals nationwide. Search by price, location, number of bedrooms (including studio apartments), and get a photo, floor plan, map, detailed description and contact information.

The Washington Post.

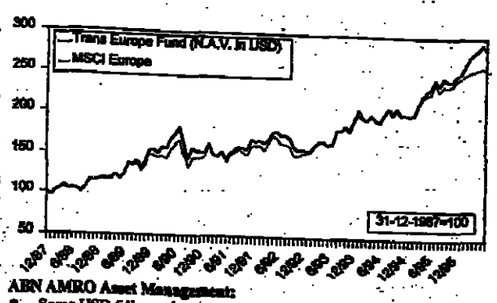
هكذا من الأصل

صكذا من الأصل

THE FUND PERFORMANCE FOCUS

The I.H.T. would like to remind readers that the value of investments and the income from them can go down as well as up.

ABN·AMRO TRANS EUROPE FUND



ABN AMRO Asset Management:
- Some USD 54bn under management;
- More than 100 asset management professionals;
- Asset Management centres located in Amsterdam, Hong Kong, and Chicago (supported by affiliates).

We offer you:
- Trans Europe Fund (NLG-based, net asset value in USD 481.4m, annual average return in USD since 1985: 15.8%);
- ABN AMRO Europe Equity Fund (USD-based);
- And other funds from the ABN AMRO *family* of funds.

Advantages to you:
- Solid name;
- Tried and trusted investment principles;
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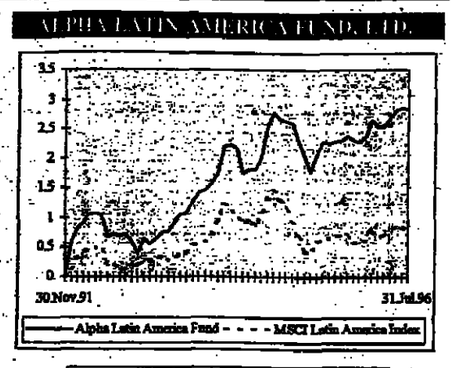
Interested?
Contact Ms. Anne Baumgardner, ABN AMRO Asset Management, PAC AA 3270, Foppingadreef 22, P.O. Box 283, 1000 EA Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel.: 31-20-629 32 56, Fax: 31-20-629 47 36.

1

ALPHA LATIN AMERICA FUND LTD.



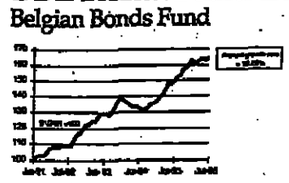
Date	Fund	Index
Dec-91 (1 month)	57.8%	13.6%
1992	3.8%	13.1%
1993	67.9%	50.7%
1994	30.0%	-1.0%
1995	-5.3%	-15.1%
1996 (to July 31)	12.9%	10.7%

Ranked No. 1 Latin America Equity Fund by Micropal since it was launched in December 1991, this multi-manager fund has achieved capital growth of 282.60% since inception vs 80.2% for the MSCI Latin America Index. Liquidity is monthly (in & out).

For further information please contact Craig Peretz:
International Fund Administration, Ltd.
48 Par La Ville Road, Suite 464, Hamilton, HM 11 Bermuda
Tel: (441) 295-4718 Fax: (441) 295-9637

2

BBL Renta Fund Lux
Belgian Bonds Fund



BBL Renta Fund Lux manages assets exceeding BEF 35 billion (USD 1,140 million). In compliance with its investment objective, BBL Renta Fund Lux invests mainly in first class Belgian and Luxemburg bonds. Shareholders benefit from BBL's in-depth knowledge of the domestic market scene and the outstanding returns it has managed to achieve, as shown in the chart above.

BBL Renta Fund Lux is a sub-fund of the Luxemburg bond fund BBL Renta Fund. With its other bond fund – BBL (F) Renta Fund Franc Français – BBL also provides access to many other countries or areas:

Medium term bonds → BBL Renta Fund Obli Cash:
BEF, CAD, CHF, DEM, GBP, ITL, NLG, Multi-Rates BEF;

Long term bonds (country funds) → BBL Renta Fund & BBL (F) Renta Fund:
Australian Dollar, Canadian Dollar, Danske Krone, Deutsche Mark, Dollar, ECU, Franc Français, Gulden, Lira, Lux, Peseta, Yen;

Long term bonds (international funds) → BBL Renta Fund:
Hard Currencies, High Yield, International;

Convertible bonds (international fund) → BBL & MC Fund Convertibles

Fixed redemption date funds → BBL Renta Fund Obli-Fix:
in BEF: 99, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 Distri;
in Currencies: 2000, 2004 & 2006 Gulden, 2004 & 2006 Deutsche Mark.

Currently, BBL offers investors a choice of more than 90 sub-funds and manages fund assets in excess of BEF 525 billion (USD 17 billion). The BBL fund range includes money market funds, bond funds, equity funds and mixed funds, as well as a "high-tech" fund (BBL Technix).

Further information: BBL Invest Info
☎ 32/2/481 33 40
Monday through Saturday 7 a.m. → 10 p.m.

3

CREDIT LYONNAIS ROUSE

EQUITABLE HOUSE INVESTMENTS LTD

The Volatility Fund, a totally different concept in hedge funds, started trading on 1st August. Its objective is to take advantage of market mispricings through volatility based trading techniques. Its trading style is similar to an institutional arbitrage and proprietary trading desk funded by investor, rather than bank capital.

The operation is jointly managed and promoted by Credit Lyonnais Rouse Ltd and Equitable House Investments Ltd. EHI is the sole investment adviser whilst CLR is responsible for administration, distribution, clearing, settlement and global custody.

The Fund uses investment techniques developed at Equitable House Investments by Dr M. Desmond Fitzgerald. The investments managed by Dr Fitzgerald have shown a cumulative return since inception in September 1993 of over 80%. Returns of over 30% were made in the first half of 1996.

For further information please contact Bruce Thatcher:

Credit Lyonnais Rouse Ltd
Broadwalk House
5 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2DA
Telephone: (44) 171 214 6620
Fax: (44) 171 638 0373

Credit Lyonnais Rouse Ltd and Equitable House Investments Ltd are regulated by the SFA.

4

GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT

Fund	Launch	% Change Since Launch	% Change 5 Years	Size (m)
GAM Amerigam	01-Oct-91	+71.18	–	$ 33.7
GAM Far East	01-Jan-87	+313.14	+166.57	$ 86.1
GAM North America	02-Jan-85	+438.44	+138.36	$ 33.3
GAM Sterling European	08-Dec-88	+91.38	+80.31	£ 70.0
GAM Sterling & Int.	09-Jan-84	+540.77	+90.48	£ 67.8
GAM UK Diversified	15-Aug-90	+183.83	+89.04	£ 43.6
GAM Asia	06-Oct-84	-7.92	–	DM 58.0
GAM Europa	12-Oct-82	+48.86	–	DM 40.2
GAM Orient	15-Sep-91	+66.84	–	DM 30.6
GAM Total Bond	31-Dec-82	+19.91	–	DM 10.4
GAM Tokyo	04-Mar-82	+67.06	–	DM 273.3
GAM Universal D.Mark	02-Aug-90	+75.06	+108.11	DM 321.5

(Source – Micropal and GAM as at 31/8/96)

For further information please contact:
GAM Fund Managers (Isle of Man) Limited
11 Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man IM99 1HH, British Isles
Tel: 44 1624 632 632 Fax: 44 1624 632 813 GAM on the Internet: info@gam.com

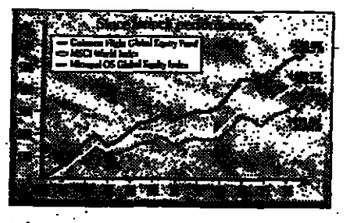
Shares in the funds described are not available for sale in any jurisdiction in which such sale would be prohibited. Subscriptions will only be received and shares issued on the basis of the current prospectus for the funds. Performance comparisons are based on offer-to-offer prices with income reinvested on a net basis for unit trusts and on a gross basis for ucits funds. Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance. The price of shares can go down as well as up and may be affected by changes in rates of exchange. An investor may not get back the amount invested. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the financial information herein but it is based on unaudited figures. UCITS funds are not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland. Issued by GAM Fund Management Limited, 4th Floor, 65-66 Lower Mount Street, Dublin 2, Ireland. GAM Fund Managers (Isle of Man) Limited is licensed to conduct Investment Business by the Isle of Man Government Financial Supervision Commission.

GAM

5

GLOBAL EQUITY FUND

GUINNESS FLIGHT



- The Guinness Flight Global Equity Fund, a Guernsey-based distributing fund, aims to achieve capital growth through investing in an international portfolio of equities.
- Our well-defined and consistently applied investment approach aims to provide superior long-term performance at below-average levels of risk.

For further information, please contact our Investor Services Department in Guernsey on:

(44) 1481 712176

Internet: http://www.guinness-flight.co.uk

Source: Micropal, offer to offer, gross income reinvested in US$ 1.2.95-2.9.96. Five year performance to 1.9.96: +65.6%. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future. Fluctuations in the value of the underlying securities and the income from them and changes to interest and exchange rates mean that the value of this investment and the income from it may fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed. Issued by Guinness Flight Global Asset Management Limited, regulated by IMRO and the Personal Investment Authority. 3174-96

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Investors are warned that the prices of warrants and therefore the price of shares may fall as rapidly as they can rise. A warrant often involves a high degree of gearing so that a relatively small movement in the price of the security to which the warrant relates may result in a disproportionately large movement, unfavourable as well as favourable, in the price of the warrant. Changes in the exchange rate between currencies may cause the value of the investment to diminish or to increase. All or most of the protections provided by the UK regulatory system do not apply to these investments, and compensation under the UK Investors Compensation Scheme may not be available. I.H.T.

7

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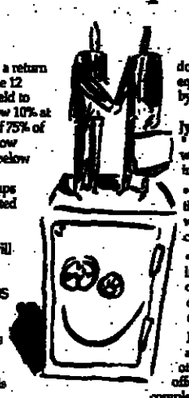
8

Investment in the J.B. Dollar Pool attractive at present



- The portfolio yielded a return of approx. 14.7% for the 12 months to date. The yield to redemption is just below 10% at present. A maximum of 75% of the bonds are rated below investment grade (i.e. below BBB-);
- provided the yield gaps between US-denominated Euro bonds and US Treasuries remain unchanged, the fund will yield a considerably higher return than a similar investment in US Treasuries;
- provided the yield gaps between US bonds on the one hand and Canadian, Australian and New Zealand bonds on the other remain unchanged, a higher yield will be achieved on the dollar-related bonds. At present, they account for just below 32% of the portfolio.

The J.B. Dollar Pool invests exclusively in high-yielding bonds denominated in US, Australian, Canadian, and New Zealand dollars, and it is one of the equity and bond funds offered by Jyske Invest.

Jyske Invest
- is a mutual fund group which is fully owned by its investors;
- was established in 1988 at the initiative of Jyske Bank, with whom Jyske Invest cooperates closely;
- offers a wide range of investment possibilities designed to meet our investors' different requirements about object, risk and time horizon.

If you wish to know more about the J.B. Dollar Pool and other investment solutions offered by Jyske Invest, please complete the coupon and write or phone direct to:

Jyske Bank
Private Banking (International)
Vesterbrogade 9, DK-1780 Copenhagen V
Tel.: +45 33 78 78 01, fax: +45 33 78 78 11.
Internet: http://www.jyskebank.dk/jyskinvest.

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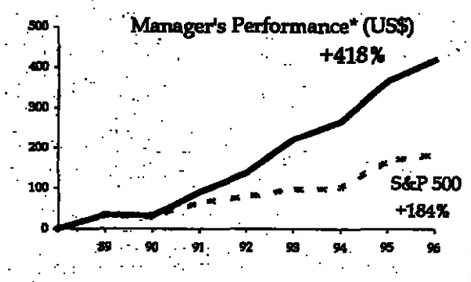
Jyske Invest is supervised by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority. This is to ensure that the assets are managed in accordance with the funds' Articles of Association and the relevant Danish statutory provisions, which have been adapted to the EU Directive concerning undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities

9

KEY LONGWOOD

Investing in undervalued growth companies in the United States



Performance for 1996
+11.3% Key Longwood
+5.8% S&P 500 Index

Available to qualified, substantial investors only

For further information please contact
Stephen White at Furman Selz (Dublin)
Tel: +353 1 679 7924 Fax: +353 1 679 7928

*Based on the performance with Essex Investment Management from 1989-93, Longwood Partners L.P. from 1994-95 and Key Longwood Inc. from Nov 95-Aug 96

10

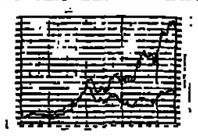
LIPPO INVESTMENTS
The specialist Indonesian investment house

Lippo Investment Management is the fund management division of one of Indonesia's largest business groups, the Lippo Group. We offer investors the opportunity to participate in Indonesia's growth prospects through various open-ended funds or tailored portfolios as we believe that the Asian markets require specialist fund managers for the sake of performance rather than exotic luxury.

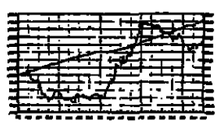
As a country specialist we have been voted:
- Winner of the 1995 Micropal Fund Manager of the Year Award. Three years, Lippo Indonesian Growth Fund, Indonesian Equity Sector (South China Morning Post)
- Best Indonesian Country Fund by The Far Eastern Economic Review Three months and one year for the last 10 consecutive quarters. (January 1994 until July 1996)
- Asia's Best Fund 1995 - "Benchmark - Investment Funds of Asia" Fund of the Year Award 1995 - a Reuters publication.
- Fund Manager of the Year Award Category winner for the Indonesian Equity Fund by The Sunday Morning Post / Alfred Dunhill (Pacific) Ltd., (January 1993 to December 1995)

Our two Hong Kong authorized funds, the Lippo Indonesian Growth Fund (LIGF; 100% equity) and the Lippo Indonesian Rupiah Money Market Fund (LIDR; 100% fixed income) are subfunds of the Lippo Global Investment Fund and both enjoy four years track records.

LIGF vs the Jakarta Stock Index in US $



LIDR vs the 3 month US Treasury Notes



Calculations are based on NAV to NAV
Source: Micropal, 1/4/92 to 1/7/96
Past performance is not an indication of future performance.
The price may go down as well as up.

Source: Micropal, 1/1/92 to 1/7/96
The purchase of a unit in a Money Market Fund is not the same as placing funds on deposit with a bank and the scheme is not subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of Banking

Jakarta : Tel: 62-21-521 26 72 - 73 Fax: 62-21-521 26 77 e-mail: lippo@rad.net.id
Hong Kong : Tel: 852-2867 6818 Fax: 852-2596 0388 e-mail: lippo@hk.super.net
For further information please circle the appropriate number on the information coupon

11

Currency risk ?	.....	Hardly
Political risk ?	.....	Possibly
Volatility ?	.....	Probably
Performance ?	.....	You be the judge !

Momentum Navellier

The Momentum Navellier Fund invests in US equities. The Fund is advised by top US stockpicker, Louis Navellier.

As rated by *The Hulbert Financial Digest*, Louis Navellier runs:

the USA's #1 investment advisory service - up over 1,382% from 1985 through 1995

In the first five months of 1996:

Navellier's SuperStock Portfolio is up over 50% (8/1/96 - 31/5/96)

MOMENTUM
ASSET MANAGEMENT

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12

OUTSTANDING EUROPEAN EQUITY GAINS

No global investor can afford to miss the opportunities offered in Europe – and who better to invest with than Old Mutual International. Over the past five years our value-orientated stockpicking approach has been consistently rewarded – making us Number One in the sector according to independent HSW statistics.

The European Stockmarket Fund is part of our extensive range of offshore equity, bond, managed and deposit funds, fulfilling the needs of a broad spectrum of investors – from the rather adventurous to the more risk averse.

All this with the added security of investing with Old Mutual, one of the world's top life assurers. Established in 1845, Old Mutual worldwide now manages assets in excess of US$40 billion.

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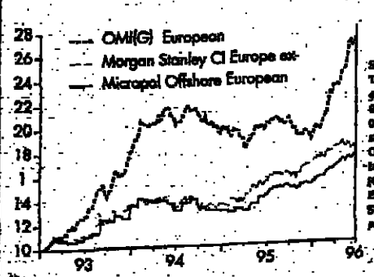
Comprehensive Outperformance



Source Micropal. Total Sterling growth between 01/1/93 and 01/7/96. The chart shows offer-to-offer Old Mutual International (Guernsey) European Stockmarket Fund performance.

OLD MUTUAL INTERNATIONAL

13

Perpetual THE FUND RANGE

Fund	Launch Date	% Change Since Launch	% Change 5 Years	Fund Research Rating
International Growth	25.1.83	+552.0	+72.8	AAA
Emerging Companies	8.4.85	+701.5	+128.3	AAA
Global Bond	7.12.92	+19.2	—	—
American Growth	21.4.84	+1,080.8	+130.1	AAA
Latin American Growth	31.1.95	+15.7	—	—
Far Eastern Growth	8.11.88	+439.9	+129.4	AAA
Japanese Growth	30.11.91	+33.0	—	AA
Asian Smaller Markets	8.3.93	+87.2	—	AAA
UK Growth	24.10.87	+310.4	+111.3	AAA
European Growth	8.11.88	+173.3	+76.8	—

GENERAL INFORMATION ON PERPETUAL UNIT TRUST MANAGEMENT (JERSEY) LIMITED
- Offers 10 offshore funds investing worldwide (Minimum investment: US$2,000)
- Since launch, 7 funds have achieved top quartile performance
- Over the last five years, 5 out of 6 funds have achieved top quartile performance
- Offshore Portfolio Management Service, based on fund range, also available (Minimum investment: US$150,000)

*All statistics are to 26th August 1996, on an offer-to-offer, US Dollar basis indicating reinvested income, net of withholding taxes (source: Micropal). *Fund Research Ltd is a leading independent qualitative research company. The top Fund Research rating is AAA.*

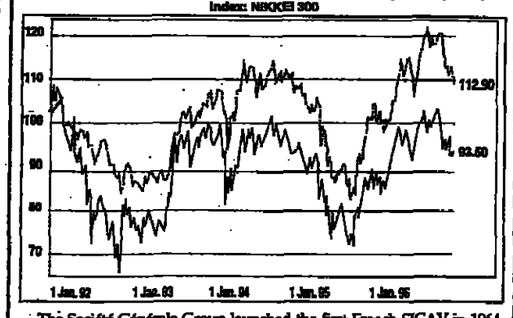
For further information please phone our Customer Services Department on +44 (0)1534 607680, or send us a fax on +44 (0)1534 38918.

3556

14

SOGELUX FUND
EQUITIES JAPAN

Net Asset Value per share evolution
(Base 100 Starting Period) Sept. 2, 1991 to Aug. 30, 1996. (Currency: JPY)
Index: NIKKEI 300



The Société Générale Group launched the first French SICAV in 1964 and manages today more than USD 70 billion in over thirty financial market places worldwide, on behalf of private investors and institutions.

Since 1987, the Société Générale Group has been offering a Luxembourg based mutual fund, SOGELUX FUND, today composed of 34 compartments with a total NAV of USD 520 million.

SOGELUX FUND includes:
- 10 bond compartments specialized in countries or geographic areas (USA, Japan, Europe, Germany, France, UK, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Italy) denominated in the corresponding currencies, and one worldwide diversified denominated in USD.
- 16 equity compartments specialized in North America, Europe, Japan, International Growth, Gold Mines, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Pacific, UK, China, Emerging Asia, Latin America, World.
- 7 money market compartments: USA, Europe, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy.

SOGELUX FUND - EQUITIES JAPAN outperformed its benchmark over a period of five years (cf.graph).

15

Mail this coupon or send fax to:

Hugh Perkins/Fund Performance Focus
International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH
United Kingdom. Fax: (+44-1-71) 240 3417.

Please send me information on the funds circled at no cost or obligation.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15

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IHT 14/08/96

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 13, 1996

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For information on how to list your fund, fax Katy Hourl at (33-1) 41 43 92 12

E-mail : funds@ihtparis.attmail.com

Other Funds

The data ("the Data") in the list above ("the list") is the n.a.v. supplied by the fund groups ("the Fund Groups") listed therein. The data is delivered by each Fund Group to Micropal SA (Tel Paris 33-1-40-26-09-09), collated and reformatted into the List and then transmitted by Micropal to IHT. Micropal and IHT do not warrant the quality or accuracy of the List, the Data of the performance or rides of the Fund Groups and will not be liable for the List, the Data of Fund Groups to any exent. The List is not and shall not be deemed to be an offer by IHT or Micropal to sell securities or investments of any kind. Investments can fail as well as rise. Past performance does not guarantee future success. It is advisable to seek advice from a qualified independent adviser before investing.

Fund facts via fax.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

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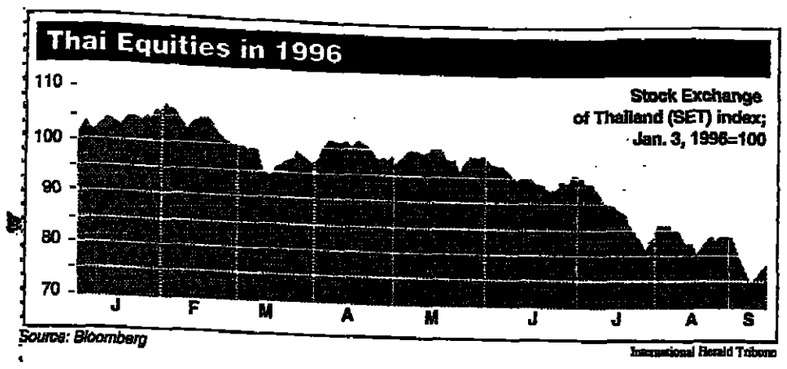
THE MONEY REPORT



Thai Stocks: Time to Buy?

Market Slump Spells Opportunity for Cash-Rich

By Philip Segal

MONDAY MORNING may be a little early to pile in, but Thailand presents a classic case of how an individual investor can outperform even the canniest mutual fund manager.

Beset by political jitters over whether Prime Minister Banharn Silpa-Archa will survive next week's confidence vote and by worries of a Mexico-style meltdown, the Bangkok Stock Exchange this week hit a three-year low; its 3 percent rise late in the week was mainly due to a government-inspired "support fund," and not for fundamental reasons.

Investors have been petrified because Thailand, like other countries in Asia, has been hurt by slowing exports and by a large current-account deficit — more than 8 percent of its gross domestic product. That is what has provoked fears of a Mexico-style shock, because 41 percent of the country's foreign debt is financed by so-called hot money, or short-term capital that can be redirected on equally short notice if yields look better elsewhere.

But when a country "slumps" to real growth of about 7 percent, it would be foolish not to monitor its quality companies. If some of them are still too expensive, that may well change in the coming months: A solid stock becomes even better value if the overall market drops a little more.

And because individuals, unlike mutual funds, are free to keep lots of cash on hand or more than 10 percent of their portfolio in any one company, the smart independent investor is better able to stay liquid and then load up on the good stuff.

What to buy? As exports slump, energy stocks are often pushed as defensive, but many, such as PTT Exploration & Production PCL, are at dizzyingly high multiples.

Indosuez Asset Management's Siam Fund, which has outperformed the SET index by 28 percent this year, has loaded up on Bangkok Bank PLC (8.8 percent of the portfolio). The country's biggest bank, it has been hit by the credit squeeze that began in the spring. Second-quarter earnings may have risen just 3 percent, but Bangkok Bank is trading at less than 10 times next year's earnings, one of the lowest valuations on the market.

Indosuez also owns a lot of Thai Farmers Bank PLC, but the rest of its top five stocks are not even among the biggest 50 companies by market capitalization. Regional Container Lines PCL has outperformed this year and is still at just nine times expected earnings. Berli Jucker PCL, a trading company controlled by First Pacific of Hong Kong, has outperformed by 89 percent this year and is still at just 8.7 times expected earnings.

HSBC Asset Management's Thai Equity fund, which has beat the index by 8.7 percent this year, also is overweight in bank stocks, but it contains consumer companies trading at double-digit multiples, such as Serm Suk PCL, Thailand's bottler of PepsiCola, and Siam Makro, a cash-and-carry retailer.

Credit Woes and the Concerns They Raise

By Tom Petruno

YOU KNOW who you are: You have been living off your credit cards or your home equity credit line, or you borrowed to buy a car and now realize you cannot really afford it, or, tragically, you have just lost your job and can no longer pay what had been reasonable debts.

It is a miserable situation, and you have plenty of company, because all sorts of lenders are reporting growing problems with deadbeat consumer borrowers.

So much so, in fact, that some Wall Street professionals fear that a huge wave of consumer credit defaults is looming, threatening to undermine the economy and the financial system the way the real estate crash of the late 1980s and early 1990s did.

It is still a muted concern, and the U.S. banking system today looks to be in great shape to deal with trouble.

[Banks are enjoying near-record profits and have large reserves to cover a big jump in loan losses in the second quarter, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. reported this week, according to the Associated Press.

[In the three months ended June 30, banks earned $13.78 billion, up 15 percent from the first quarter and just off the industry record of $13.83 billion achieved in the third quarter of 1995. Banks now have a record $1.77 in reserves for every dollar in delinquent loans, the FDIC said.]

What is unnerving about the surge in consumer credit problems is that it is occurring against the backdrop of a healthy economy, faster job growth and higher wages — as the robust August employment report confirms. That is supposed to be a recipe for fewer deadbeats, not more.

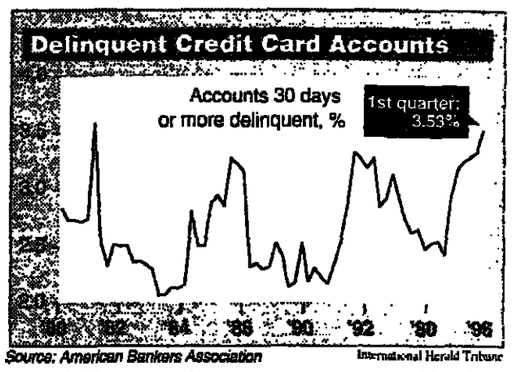
But some analysts argue that the rise in credit woes is neither surprising nor all that alarming. It is not a coincidence, they say, that American corporations are in terrific financial shape even as many families are financially weak.

Moreover, the argument goes, many lenders that have increasingly been extending credit to marginally creditworthy consumers know exactly what they are doing: They are expecting more defaults, but they are also charging high enough rates so that the people who pay their bills should more than make up for the non-payers.

Whether that argument holds water remains to be seen. The banking industry five years ago was littered with the bodies of smug loan officers who were blindsided by the plunge in commercial real estate as the bankers' rush to finance new buildings led to a horrendous space glut.

For now, what is clear is that many consumer credit problems that were sparking worry in 1995 have gotten worse in 1996:

- The percentage of credit card accounts 30 days or more late on payments jumped to a near-record 3.53 percent in the first quarter, the latest data available, the American Bankers Association says. That is up from 2.93 percent at the end of 1994, and the figure has been rising each quarter since then.
- Home equity loan delinquencies also have risen this year, to 1.44 percent of total loans in the first quarter, up from 1.20 percent in the second quarter of 1995.
- Chrysler Corp.'s financing unit recently disclosed that its car loan delinquency rate rose to 3.17 percent of total loans in the first half of this year, up from 2.25 percent in the first half of 1995.
- Consumers are filing for bankruptcy at a record pace this year, and often, say lenders, without warning.



Among the few bits of good news in the consumer credit area is that mortgage delinquencies dropped in the second quarter, to 4.35 percent of loans from 4.46 percent in the first quarter, according to the Mortgage Bankers Association. That suggests that troubled borrowers are finding the money to pay their mortgages, although there is some suspicion they could be doing it with credit card loans.

The explosion of credit card debt in the 1990s has dramatically altered consumers' balance sheets. The Federal Reserve Board says card debt accounted for just 14 percent of total consumer debt in 1977. Now, at $444 billion, it accounts for 40 percent.

People use cards for all sorts of convenience reasons, and most cardholders still pay their bills in full every month. What is unknown is how many people have been using cards — at the usual sky-high interest rates — to maintain a lifestyle that their wages alone would not allow.

One worrisome clue, however, is that the fastest growth in card usage in the 1990s has been by families earning less than $25,000 a year, said David Wyss, an economist at DRI/McGraw Hill. That also is the income group that, arguably, has been hurt the worst by the stagnant wage growth that has been the story of this decade, at least until recently.

Some economists see a definite connection. Businesses have been able to hold wages down, thereby enhancing profitability and leaving corporate balance sheets in great shape. At the same time, many consumers have burdened their own balance sheets with debt to support their lifestyles.

For now, though, barring a sudden shock to the economy, job growth, rising wages and surging confidence by the majority of consumers look like enough to offset the credit problems of the minority, many economists say.

Or, as Mr. Wyss puts it: "People are living beyond their means, but that's the good old American way."

The Los Angeles Times.

Bills Paid Up? That'll Be $25

By Patricia Lamiell

CAUGHT between those who do not pay their credit card bills and those who pay them before racking up interest charges, credit card companies are looking for new ways of generating revenues.

One way is to begin charging customers who pay their balances in full or who leave their cards in a sock drawer for emergencies.

About 20 percent of GE Capital Corp.'s GE Rewards MasterCard holders fit that description. GE Capital informed those cardholders by mail last week that it would begin charging them $25 per year if they do not carry a balance. The fee applies to customers who do not use the card at all.

GE Capital is the first major card issuer to assess such a fee. But other credit card issuers have found other ways to collect more money from cardholders. For example, AT&T Corp. has started allowing less time to pay late bills before imposing a $15 fee.

"I think it's inevitable that you're going to see a penalty fee arise" for customers who do not incur interest charges, said Robert McKinley, president of RAM Research, a credit-card research company in Frederick, Maryland.

GE Capital, a subsidiary of General Electric Co., would not say how many accounts it had outstanding. RAM Research estimates it at 3.7 million, or about 5 million cards.

Like others, GE does not charge an annual joining fee. In the days of heated competition in the industry in the early 1990s, many companies shunned annual fees and instituted elaborate incentives, such as cash rebates, to encourage use of their cards.

Many issuers gave out cards to people who turned out to be bad credit risks. But on the other end of the spectrum are people who religiously paid off their balances, thus avoiding interest charges.

The problem is, the issuers need the interest income to finance all the incentives. So they have to begin charging all of their customers, even those who do not pay interest.

"The big thing now is, how do you extract income from this group of people who basically freeload onto the system," Mr. McKinley said. "They'll bring the annual fee back disguised as a penalty."

GE cardholders who carry a balance for 25 days or more pay 17.1 percent in interest charges. GE uses the interest income to finance cash rebates to cardholders of up to $140 a year. To get the maximum rebate, customers have to charge $10,000 a year. Mr. McKinley estimates that GE loses $65 a year for every customer who earns the maximum rebate but pays off the account.

A GE Capital spokesman said a few cardholders had canceled their cards because of the annual fee, but he added: "We certainly hope there aren't a lot more" cancellations.

The Associated Press

Pensions Made Simpler, or at Least Easier to Fund

By Jerry Morgan

A NEW pension simplification law should make it easier for more Americans to put more money into 401(k) and other pension plans.

The law, parts of which have been kicking around Congress for several years, makes it easier for small companies to offer pension plans such as 401(k)s.

It also changes the definition of highly compensated employees, which could help those in large corporations put more money away.

Here are some of the major provisions, signed into law last month by President Bill Clinton:

- The rules on spousal individual retirement accounts have been changed. The old law allowed a working and non-working spouse to put up to $2,250 together in a tax-deductible IRA. The new law allows individuals to contribute up to $2,000 for each spouse, provided they have a combined income equal to the amount contributed.
- The income level for highly compensated employees rises Jan. 1 to $80,000 from $66,000.

Under federal pension policy, highly paid workers were limited in what they could put into their 401(k) accounts by a complicated formula based on the number of lower-paid workers in the plan. The more lower-paid employees contributed, the more highly compensated workers could sock away. The intent was to make sure companies recruited low-paid workers into the plan so that the 401(k) was not a bonanza only for managers and upper-income employees.

By increasing the threshold for those considered highly compensated, people earning between $66,000 and $79,999 will fall into the non-highly compensated category. Depending on their company pension policies, they may be able to contribute more next year. Because the change creates a larger base of lower-paid employees, it also should increase the contributions of those making more than $80,000.

For example, some large companies now allow highly paid workers to put in only 8 percent of their salaries up to the $9,500 federal limit on tax-deductible contributions, while those making less than $66,000 can put in 12 percent. In some cases, that meant that less-well-paid workers could put more money away for retirement than those making more.

Next year, those who were earning up to $80,000 can put in 12 percent. Those making more might be able to put in 10 percent, depending on testing and company policy.

- The family aggregation rules will be eliminated, a move designed to benefit family-owned businesses.

Under the old rules, if a family member owned 5 percent of the company or earned a salary in the top 10 percent of all workers and other family members working for the company, the entire family was treated as one person. Then the family's contribution was based on the maximum salary for a single worker of $150,000. Now each member can contribute, based on actual salary, up to $150,000.

- The 15-percent surcharge on excess distributions for 1997-1999 has been removed. In the past, individuals who exceeded federal guidelines on excess distributions have paid a 15 percent excise tax on the amount over the limit, in addition to regular income taxes.

Washington Post Service.

BRIEFCASE

At Moscow's GUM, A New Global Look

Surly salespeople, shoddy merchandise and empty shelves once made Moscow's GUM department store a symbol of Russia's failed economy. No longer. These days, the retailer's flagship store on Red Square devotes 70 percent of its space to international brands like Reebok, Christian Dior and Benetton; salespeople wear smiles, and business is booming.

First half sales were up 50 percent over the same period last year and are projected to hit $240 million for 1996. That is about five times sales in 1992, said Frederic McCoy, president of GUM U.S.A., the store's American purchasing subsidiary. Net income is running 40 percent ahead of a year ago, and expected to hit $38 million this year, he added.

The retailer, which was privatized in 1992, floated American depositary receipts in June. Since then, its offering price of $14 per receipt has soared to around $40. Mr. McCoy attributed the rise to President Boris Yeltsin's re-election, GUM's blue-chip status in Russia, and the fact that the stock is thinly traded. The ADRs, each representing two ordinary shares, are traded over the counter in London and New York and are listed on the Berlin Stock Exchange. *(IHT)*

Most Swiss Firms Found Very Private

Switzerland has only 21 genuinely public companies that are traded on the country's stock exchange, according to a study published by Bank Julius Baer.

The list of genuine public companies includes well-known Swiss names such as Nestle SA, CS Holding and Ciba-Geigy AG. But several other companies, including chemicals maker Roche Holding AG and SMH AG, which makes Swatch watches, do not meet the criteria.

Julius Baer said it analyzed share ownership of 112 Swiss companies that account for nearly 95 percent of the market capitalization of the Swiss Performance Index of 334 stocks. It found that there were only 21 companies where no single investor owned more than 10 percent of the voting stock. Under Swiss law, a shareholder who owns 10 percent or more of a company's voting stock can have a say in the way the company is run by requesting investigations in a special audit.

Based on that definition, most Swiss companies are not truly public companies because a single investor — often a member of a ruling family — can dictate the way things are done. Many of the shares in these companies are traded by means of dividend-right certificates or participation certificates only, which do not afford voting rights to their owners.

The 21 companies that do meet the criteria have a total market capitalization of 274 billion Swiss francs ($221.31 billion), or about 55 percent of the market. *(Bloomberg)*

Spin Doctors Rate Insurance Cover

For political candidates, hiring a shrewd image consultant is sometimes likened to taking out an insurance policy. For corporate executives, hiring one can now actually be part of an insurance policy.

National Union Fire Insurance Co., a unit of American International Group, has become the first U.S. insurance company to cover the costs of hiring a "spin doctor," or crisis-management public-relations firm.

As part of its corporate liability policy, National Union said it would pay policyholders up to $50,000 for the emergency hiring of one of six approved firms that help manage public-relations disasters ranging from oil spills and plane crashes to embezzlement by executives.

The firms are Abernathy Scanlon Group; Kekst & Co.; Robinson Lerer & Montgomery; Sard Verbinnen & Co. and Kroll Associates, all of New York, and Sitrick & Co. of Los Angeles.

While $50,000 may not seem like much in a world where lawyers and investment bankers earn millions of dollars in fees, it can tide over a company for the first 24 hours to 48 hours, when a crisis explodes onto the evening news or the front page. *(NYT)*

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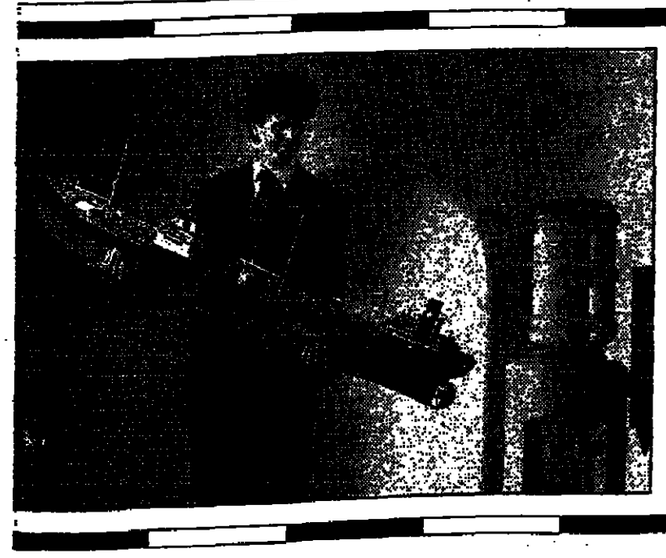

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WORLD ROUNDUP

Graf Almost Freed

TENNIS A German court Friday lifted a detention order on Steffi Graf's father, Peter, who is on trial for tax evasion, but an appeal kept him in jail. Peter Graf's lawyer said prosecutors in the town of Mannheim had appealed against the city court's decision to free him on bail, and that a high court would make a final ruling. Peter Graf, 58, has been in jail since August 1995, accused of evading $12.5 million in taxes on his daughter's income. He could face up to 10 years in jail. *(Reuters)*

Baldato Stretches Lead

CYCLING Fabio Baldato of the MG team doubled his lead in the Tour of Spain Friday after sprinting to victory in Marbella for his second successive stage win. The victory bonus increased Baldato's lead to 22 seconds over Laurent Jalabert of the ONCE team. *(Reuters)*

Houston Quits Arsenal

SOCCER Arsenal, of the English premier league, said Friday that interim manager Stewart Houston had resigned and that Pat Rice, a former Arsenal player and Northern Ireland international, had taken charge for Monday's game with league-leading Sheffield Wednesday. *(Reuters)*

Rain Delays Sri Lanka

CRICKET Rain hindered Sri Lanka's attempt for victory over Zimbabwe Friday on the third day of the first test in Colombo. Play was possible only in the afternoon. Zimbabwe, resuming at 105 runs for six wickets in reply to Sri Lanka's first-innings 349, was dismissed for 145. Zimbabwe was 20 without loss in its second innings when the rain returned. *(Reuters)*

Iverson Signs for 76ers

BASKETBALL Allen Iverson, the No. 1 pick in the NBA draft, officially joined the Philadelphia 76ers Friday, signing a three-year contract for $9.38 million, the maximum allowable under the rookie salary cap. *(AP)*

Ferguson Lifts Miami

FOOTBALL Danyell Ferguson returned from a two-game suspension and woke up the sputtering University of Miami offense with third-quarter touchdown runs of 31 and 1 yards, in a 33-0 victory over Rutgers on Thursday night.

Ferguson, who sat out the first two games of the season for accepting the use of a limousine from a former Miami player, got the Hurricanes going by leading an eight-play, 70-yard drive. *(AP)*

McClaren Won't Need Hill

FORMULA ONE Damon Hill, who does not have a team for next season, will not be joining the McLaren team. McLaren said Friday that it had retained driver Mika Hakkinen for the 1997 season.

McLaren had previously said that David Coulthard would stay with the team. It said it decided to sign Hakkinen as well after talks with Mercedes-Benz, its engine supplier.

Hill, who could clinch the world title in the Portuguese Grand Prix next week, was left looking for a team for 1997 after being dumped by Williams Renault.

Ferrari has already announced that it will stay with Michael Schumacher and Eddie Irvine next season, leaving Benetton as Hill's only hope of finding a seat in a competitive car. *(AP)*

U.S Takes 4-1 Lead In Presidents Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GAINESVILLE, Virginia — Fred Couples and Davis Love III birdied five of the last six holes Friday to defeat the team of Greg Norman and Robert Allenby, 2 and 1, as the U.S. team took a 4-1 lead in the Presidents Cup.

The early morning romp by the Americans was nearly as complete as the 5-0 start in better-ball play in 1994 that carried the U.S. team to a 20-12 victory.

The first match was the best of the morning's four-ball contests. Norman made five birdies and Allenby added two, but Couples and Love played 17 holes at 9 under par, with Couples making birdies at Nos. 15, 16 and 17 to finish the match.

"That's what you need to do," Couples said about their better-ball birdie barrage. "It's good for us to get off to a good start."

Especially against Norman and Allenby. "I think they're invincible, frankly." International team captain Peter Thomson said Thursday about the pair. U.S. captain Arnold Palmer made good use of that comment to rally his team.

The only match the International side won was the 2-up triumph by Ernie Els and Mark McNulty over Scott Hoch and Mark Brooks. Phil Mickelson and Corey Pavin beat Vijay Singh and Jumbo Ozaki, 2 and 1; Mark O'Meara and David Duval beat Steve Elkington and Frank Nobilo, 3 and 2, and Tom Lehman and Steve Stricker beat Nick Price and Peter Senior, 3 and 2.

The first Presidents Cup two years ago was over almost before it started. The Americans swept the five opening four-ball matches and were ahead 7-0 before the International team finally got a point. The Internationals needed to get off to a good start Friday.

That's why Thomson went right at the U.S. team with Norman, the top-ranked golfer in the world, and Allenby, the third-leading money winner on the European tour this year.

But the strategy backfired and the Americans gained an important victory right away.

The three players on the International team that did not play in 1994 — Norman, Els and Ozaki — played in the first three matches of the day. But the Internationals lost two of those three points.

Els birdied three of the last five holes to fend off Hoch and Brooks. Hoch birdied the 17th to give the U.S. duo a chance to square the match before Els secured the full point with an 18th-hole birdie.

Pavin holed a 130-yard eagle on the 425-yard seventh hole and had five birdies to overpower Singh and Ozaki. He won four of seven holes between the fifth and 11th holes to put the American duo 4-up.

O'Meara birdied the ninth and 10th holes to put his team 2-up and Duval birdied three of the next five.

Lehman birdied the first and fourth holes while Stricker birdied the second to take a 3-up lead through four holes. Price and Senior missed 15-foot birdie putts and conceded a final birdie to Lehman on the 16th.

Justin Leonard and Kenny Perry sat out the morning matches for the U.S. team and Craig Parry and David Frost did not play for the International team.

A downpour began before the start of five afternoon alternate-stroke matches, drenching an already rain-soaked Robert Trent Jones Golf Club. *(AP, AFP)*

Timothy S. Clary/Agence France-Presse

Greg Norman of Australia, playing for the International team, teeing off at the first hole of the Presidents Cup.

Parnevik and Woosnam Share Halfway Lead

Reuters

ST. NOM LA BRETECHE, France — Jesper Parnevik bogeyed the final hole Friday but still finished the second round of the Lancome Trophy tied for the lead with Ian Woosnam.

The Swede carded a one-under-par 69, as Woosnam shot a 68, on a day of indifferent scoring in swirling winds on the St. Nom-la-Breteche course just outside Versailles. Both golfers were five under par for 36 holes.

Colin Montgomerie, battling with Woosnam for the title of top money winner in European golf, chipped in for a birdie at the last hole.

Montgomerie, Europe's leading money winner for the past three years, shot a 70 that left him just one stroke behind at four under, level with Silvio Grappasonni of Italy and fellow Britons Ross Drummond and Peter Baker.

Parnevik, who cannot gain Ryder Cup qualification points because he is based in the United States and not a full European Tour member, said the private battle between Montgomerie and Woosnam to lead the money list could help him.

"Maybe they'll be battling each other and won't notice me," he said. "But more probably, they'll both try to win and I'll have to play harder."

Dolphins Should Win 3d Straight; Look for Bears to Rebound

By Timothy W. Smith
New York Times Service

New York Jets (0-2) at Miami (2-0) This is exactly where Dolphins coach Jimmy Johnson wanted his team: off to a fast start and riding a wave of confidence. This is not where Jets coach Rich Kotite wanted his team: plunging deeper into an ever-expanding pit of ineptitude. The Jets have shown no signs that they're capable of putting the ball in the end zone or keeping an opponent from doing so. The Dolphins will keep riding that wave. *Prediction: Miami, 29-6.*

Arizona (0-2) at New England (0-2) Contrary to popular belief, there isn't a quarterback controversy in Arizona. One candidate has to be better than the other to make a controversy, and at this point neither Boomer Esiason or Kent Graham has distinguished himself as clearly superior. So Cardinals coach Vince Tobin will start Esiason and pull him whenever he feels like it. Great situation. The woeful Patriots should sneak away with a victory. *Prediction: New England, 24-7.*

Baltimore (1-1) at Houston (1-1) The Oilers like to play it close. Ten of their last 18 games have been decided by seven points or less. Last week they beat Jacksonville, 34-27. It was a breakout week for Eddie George, the Heisman-Trophy-winning rookie running back. He had a 76-yard run, which is the longest in the league right now. Between George and Chandler, the Oilers have found their offensive stride. Can't say the same for the Ravens. *Prediction: Houston, 30-17.*

Detroit (1-1) at Philadelphia (1-1) These two teams played in the highest-scoring playoff game in NFL history last year with the Eagles winning, 58-37. After the way Green Bay beat them on Monday night, the Eagles now feel Detroit's pain. The Lions enter with the same high-powered offense they had last year, but they'll keep their mouths shut this time. It won't matter. Eagles coach Ray Rhodes will have his team sky high after that humiliation at Lambeau Field. *Prediction: Philadelphia, 25-21.*

Minnesota (2-0) at Chicago (1-1) The Vikings' Brad Johnson made his first career start last week, and it was a smashing success. He left the Falcons in tiny little pieces all over the Georgia Dome. But he might be back on the bench this week since Warren Moon (sprained ankles and injured toe) is expected to return to the starting lineup. The Bears' emotions have been on a wild ride the last two weeks. This is the kind of game that can settle them down. *Prediction: Chicago, 19-17.*

New Orleans (0-2) at Cincinnati (0-2) Running back Ki-Jana Carter is wondering what's going on. He has 21 carries for 27 yards (1.3 yards per attempt), and the Bengals are holding Garrison Hearst over his head. All the Bengals' offensive problems can't be laid at Carter's feet. Their passing game is missing its spark as well. The Saints were competitive last week, and this is a game they can win. *Prediction: New Orleans, 20-16.*

San Diego (2-0) at Green Bay (2-0) Green Bay has been getting outstanding play from its defense to go along with a strong passing game generated by quarterback Brett Favre and receiver Robert Brooks. San Diego will have its hands full trying to contain the Packers' passing attack and keep Reggie White away from quarterback Stan Humphries. Plus, they have to do it at Lambeau Field, where the Packers are extra nasty. *Prediction: Green Bay, 28-17.*

Washington (1-1) at New York Giants (0-2) Maybe Dave Brown can arrange to play the Redskins every week. There's something there that brings out the best in him. That's what Dan Reeves will be looking for in his team this week, especially after last week's debacle at Dallas. Reeves is going with the "keep it simple" approach for this game. Simple or complex, the Redskins are a better team. They'll prove it. *Prediction: Washington, 21-13.*

Indianapolis (2-0) at Dallas (1-1) This would have been the Super Bowl matchup if Jim Harbaugh had completed that desperation pass against Pittsburgh at the end of last year's AFC championship game. The Colts are really hurting. At least six starters, including running back Marshall Faulk, might not play. Of course, there aren't any questions about Emmitt Smith this week. The Cowboys will answer a few more questions by putting the Colts away. *Prediction: Dallas, 31-20.*

Jacksonville (1-1) at Oakland (0-2) Jeff Hostetler is supposed to start for the Raiders. Maybe the offense will respond to him better than it has to Billy Joe Hobert, who has taken his lumps in the first two games. Mark Brunell seems to have found the controls of the Jaguars' passing attack and seems to be able to work them quite nicely. But the Raiders will be playing their regular-season opener at the Oakland Coliseum, and that's a hurdle the Jaguars won't be able to clear. *Prediction: Oakland, 26-23.*

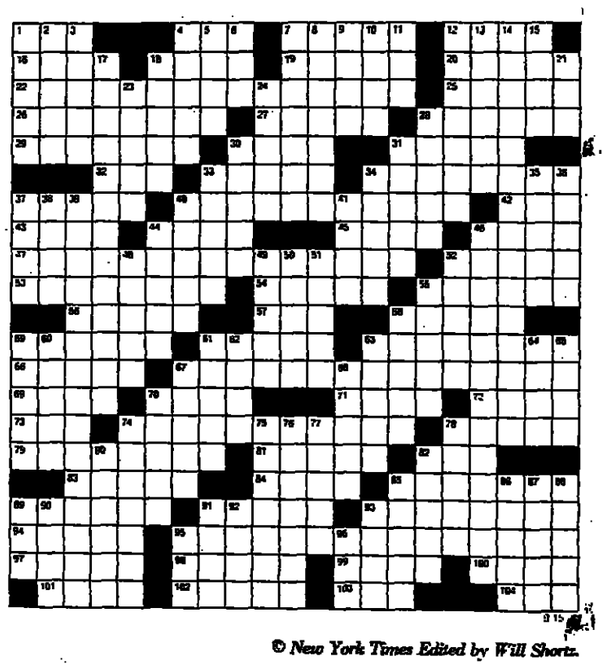
Kansas City (2-0) at Seattle (0-2) Seattle coach Dennis Erickson did the old quarterback shuffle last week, replacing starter Rick Mirer with backup John Friesz. It didn't help. The Seahawks still lost to Denver. Mirer will get the nod this week. It won't keep the Chiefs from rolling. *Prediction: Kansas City, 18-10.*

Tampa Bay (0-2) at Denver (2-0) The Bucs really miss running back Errict Rhett, who is holding out in a contract dispute. Without a serious running threat, the offense is stuck in neutral. Trent Dilfer is not mature enough to lift the offense on his shoulders and carry it. *Prediction: Denver, 31-10.*

Buffalo (2-0) at Pittsburgh (1-1) Mike Tomczak will be making his second start, after a successful outing last week. And if he is as steady against the Bills as he was against Baltimore, the Steelers will be tough. Jerome Bettis is smashing opponents the way Pittsburgh thought he could do. The Bills' defense has toughened up against the run, so their battle against Bettis will be one to watch. *Prediction: Pittsburgh 17-13.*

NFL MATCHUPS

SO BIG By Alex K. Justin



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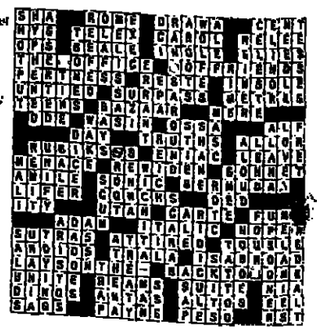
ACROSS
1 Teleflora rival
4 It's semi-attached
7 That being the case
12 Eastern music
16 Willingly
18 Dummy
19 Remote
20 Groupies follow them
22 OPENLY
25 Express disapproval of
26 Kind of grandparent
27 First name in rock
28 Saute
29 Informs positively
30 Start of the Sons of the Covenant's name
31 Rice dish with meat
32 Insult, modern-style
33 They come before yodhs
34 Panama Canal, in slang
37 Ewer's adjunct
40 Exert one's influence
42 "Some —— meat and canna eat": Burns
43 "You Are My Destiny" singer
44 Prefix with dollar
45 "Looking for ——" (Gershwin hit)
46 Actress Carter
47 BARELY
52 Exemplary
53 Suffers humiliation
54 Heckelphones
55 Japanese naval base north of Nagasaki
56 St. —— fire
57 Falsify, in a way
58 Words on a Wonderland cake
59 More lenient
61 Northerly region of myth
63 Where Empress Zaudiru ruled
66 Mailboxes
67 SILENT FILM CAPTION
69 They're worth bonuses, in cards
70 Unwanted look
71 Subject of Ishmael's narration
72 —— the kill
73 Certain therapy
74 Smooth talkers, perhaps
78 Ellerbee's "—— It Goes"
79 Go over the lines
81 "... my dainty ——! I shall miss thee": Prospero
82 Ahead: Abbr.
83 —— time (eventually)
84 Arles articles
85 "Bad air," literally
89 Housekeeping
91 Oscar winner of 1961
93 Press agents?
94 —— a dozen
95 STEERS CLEAR OF
97 Worrying sort
98 Whitebait
99 Baseball's Ashby
100 Point of —— (British lighthouse site)
101 "Alice" diner
102 Body of art?
103 Detail of pointillism
104 Urgent message

DOWN
1 —— coin (decide by chance)
2 Actress Yothers et al.
3 They can be bad
4 Conclusions
5 Extra: Abbr.
6 Tight wrapper?
7 Braided breads: Var.
8 Not a democrat
9 Canceled
10 Columbia Pictures co-founder Harry
11 Lizard, old-style
12 Vulgarians
13 Another name for Enid
14 FLIP OUT
15 Banned plant-growth retardant
17 Revealing comments
18 Vitus Bering and others
21 Farm home
23 Sen. Hatch
24 Movie based on an Isaac Bashevis Singer story
28 Kind of back or bank
30 At the base of
31 Attribute to
33 "Presumed Innocent" author
34 Netanyahu and others
35 Godwin's "The Adventures of —— Williams"
36 Aloha
37 Unsophisticate
38 "The Cherry Orchard" girl
39 DEFIES DANGER
40 Cigars
41 Latest thing
44 Screwup
46 Certain designated section
48 Apices
49 Finish, finally
50 Have —— (revel)
51 Copland ballet
52 Suffix in camera names
55 Indian master
58 Actor Hawke of "Alive"
59 Trimmer
60 Stand
61 Faulkner's "—— Thirteen"
62 Daughter of Cronus
63 One of the Barrymores
64 Poet Coolbrith et al.
65 Apropos of
67 Pointed
68 Breaks, in a way
70 Lash, the cowboy
74 Freeloaders
75 Acclaim
76 Auto maker Maserati
77 Tuscany province
78 Wing it
80 Canine cover
82 Fraught
85 No longer speaking to
86 Calhoun and others
87 Speaker's need
88 Remains to be seen?
89 Driver's aid
90 What's wrapped up in the whole hall of wax?
91 Prom night rental
92 Fini
93 Storehouse
95 Astron. clock setting
96 Pile

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 7-8



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SPORTS

World Cup Is Now a One-Game Tourney

By Jennifer Frey
Washington Post Service

MONTREAL — There was a time when John LeClair was a hero in Montreal, when he was the kid from just across the border who scored spectacular overtime goals to help the Montreal Canadiens win the 1993 Stanley Cup. Canada toasted LeClair in those days, when he was considered a native son.

Thursday, all that was forgotten. LeClair was simply the vile American who snatched away a nation's hopes.

LeClair scored two goals for Team USA at Molson Center to help lead the Americans to a 5-2 victory over Team Canada that tied this best-of-three World Cup of Hockey final series at one game apiece. With Canada victorious in Game 1 in Philadelphia — where LeClair now plays as a member of the Flyers — the two teams now will play the deciding game here Saturday night.

"We're right back to where we want it to be," said Mike Richter, the Team USA goalie, who was marvelous on Thursday night. "It's a one-game series now."

Thanks to goals in both the first and second periods by LeClair — and a breakaway by Brett Hull later in the second — Team USA never trailed, and was in comfortable shape when Team Canada finally woke from its two-period slumber. Joe Sakic cut Team USA's lead to 3-2 when he scored with 5:12 to play, bringing the crowd to its feet in the process, but Richter stonewalled the Canadians the rest of the way.

Keith Tkachuk and Scott Young both scored empty-net goals after Team Canada pulled goalie Curtis Joseph with less than two minutes remaining. "It was a little too late," said Glen Sather, Canada's coach, of his team's comeback. "We needed to have an emotional lift like that as soon as we started the second period."

The loss was a staggering disappointment for the Canadian fans, who had gathered in hopes that Team Canada would show a nation of often hockey-indifferent Americans just why this sport is their national pastime. Already distraught over the defection of two teams — the Quebec Nordiques and the Winnipeg Jets, now the Stanley Cup champion Colorado Avalanche and Phoenix Coyotes, respectively — there was a national fervor to this meeting far stronger than what was felt in Philadelphia Tuesday.

On the ice, though, Team Canada seemed almost lackadaisical and seemed to miss sorely the competitive fire of veteran Mark Messier, who was bedridden with a severe case of flu. Team USA, by contrast, played with a fierce intensity, one sparked by its mission to prove that the United States must now be respected as a hockey powerhouse. "We have a really great atmosphere in the locker room," LeClair said. "This is going to be a big game for us on Saturday. If we win, it'll be a big step for U.S. hockey."

While vendors outside Molson Center sold T-shirts stenciled with the words "Canada IS Hockey," and fans inside waved banners that read "It's OUR Game," LeClair put a quick damper on the excitement, when he smacked a rebound past Joseph 7:06 into the first period. Canada's Brendan Shanahan tied the game with a power-play goal barely two minutes later, but LeClair was not finished.

LeClair — the player who scored with 6.3 seconds left on Tuesday, forcing Game 1 into overtime — gave Team USA another lead when he tipped in a shot by Bryan Smolinski 8:40 into the second period.

Carlo Allegri/Agence France Presse
Eric Desjardins of Team Canada getting some advice from the U.S. bench after being checked late in the game.

Nomo Finds Prime Form

Dominates Cards in Front of a VIP Fan

Associated Press

Hideo Nomo took a no-hitter into the sixth inning Thursday night, leading the Los Angeles Dodgers to a 4-1 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Nomo (15-10) finished with a two-hitter over eight innings before a Dodger Stadium crowd that included Yasuhiro Nakasone, who was Japan's prime minister from 1982 to 1987. Mr. Nakasone made a one-day visit to the area just to see Nomo pitch.

Nomo lost his no-hitter when Ron Gant hit his 28th homer in the sixth inning.

"He probably made one mistake, and Ronnie hit it out of the ballpark," said Royce Clayton, the St. Louis shortstop. "But everything else was on the corners and he mixed it up well."

Greg Gagne and Tim Wallach gave Los Angeles a 2-0 lead with run-scoring singles, and Eric Karros added a two-run homer in the fifth.

Rockies 16, Braves 8 At Denver, Ellis Burks hit his 37th homer and drove in five runs as Colorado roughed up major-league victory leader John Smoltz. Burks also stole his 30th base as the Rockies won their fifth in a row to pull within six games of the wild-card spot. The NL East-leading Braves have lost four in a row and 10 of 15.

Astros 4, Phillies 1 Jeff Bagwell hit his 30th homer and Darryl Kile pitched out of a bases-loaded, no-out jam in the seventh. Kile gave up seven hits in his fourth complete game of the year. Bothered by control problems in the past, he walked none and struck out nine for the host Astros.

Expos 5, Marlins 4 At Montreal, Henry Rodriguez won the game with a two-run homer in the eighth inning. Moises Alou drew a two-out walk and Rodriguez followed with his 34th homer of the season. Florida's Gary Sheffield hit a sacrifice fly and his 42d home run, one shy of Andres Galarraga's NL-leading total.

Pirates 10, Giants 4 Jay Bell hit a two-run homer and Jeff King had a two-run single during visiting Pittsburgh's five-run sixth inning. Pitcher Jason Schmidt allowed 12

Baseball Roundup

baserunners in five innings and left trailing 4-2, but got the victory when the Pirates scored five runs off four Giants pitchers with no outs in the sixth.

In the American league:

White Sox 11, Orioles 3 Alex Fernandez pitched a three-hitter as Chicago salvaged one game of their wild-card showdown series in Baltimore. Fernandez beat Mike Mussina to bring the White Sox within one-half game of the Orioles in the wild-card race.

Fernandez walked Brady Anderson to open the first before giving up a two-run homer to Roberto Alomar. But after Todd Zeile reached on a fielding error, Fernandez struck out Rafael Palmeiro, Bobby Bonilla and Cal Ripken to avoid further damage.

The White Sox countered with four runs in the second inning off Mussina (19-10), who was denied in his first bid for victory No. 20.

Danny Tartabull, Harold Baines and Dave Martinez each singled to produce a run before Pat Borders hit his fifth homer, a three-run shot just inside the left-field foul pole.

Yankees 12, Tigers 3 At Detroit, Bernie Williams hit a grand slam, a three-run homer and drove in eight runs as the Yankees opened a 3½-game lead over Baltimore in the AL East. David Cone (6-2) allowed three runs in the first three innings, but then shut down the Tigers before leaving after the seventh.

Indians 11, Angels 2 Jim Thome and Julio Franco each homered twice and Albert Belle hit his 45th homer as the host Indians completed a three-game sweep.

The three connected in succession against Greg Gohr in the seventh inning. The Indians cut their magic number for winning a second straight AL Central title to eight.

Brian Anderson (2-1) allowed two runs and four hits over five innings. He is the only left-handed starter to win for the Indians this season.

Mariners 8, Royals 5 Alex Rodriguez set a major league record for shortstops with his 88th extra-base hit of the season and Mark Whiten hit a three-run homer for visiting Seattle.

Rodriguez, leading the majors in batting with a .372 average, doubled during a two-run first inning. He broke the extra-base hit record for shortstops set by Robin Yount during his 1982 MVP season.

Brewers 15, Rangers 4 At Arlington, Texas, Fernando Vina went 5-for-6 with two homers and a triple, and Ben McDonald won for the first time since July 12.

McDonald (11-10) gave up two runs and seven hits over eight innings and improved to 6-0 in his career at Texas.

Vina's five hits and two homers were career highs. His solo homer in the seventh increased the Brewers' lead to 12-0, and his second homer, a two-run shot in the ninth, made it 15-2.

Twins 4, Athletics 3 Pat Meares hit a sacrifice fly in the 12th inning to score Roberto Kelly.

Kelly doubled to open the 12th and advanced on a groundout. Oakland center fielder Ernie Young made a sliding catch on Meares' fly ball and dropped it when he came up to throw, allowing Kelly to score the game-winner for the host Twins.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	82	63	.566	—
Baltimore	79	67	.541	3½
Boston	74	72	.507	8½
Toronto	67	79	.459	15½
Detroit	51	96	.347	32
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	87	58	.600	—
Chicago	79	68	.537	9
Minnesota	74	72	.507	13½
Milwaukee	71	77	.480	17½
Kansas City	67	80	.456	21
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	83	63	.568	—
Seattle	74	70	.514	8
Oakland	71	77	.480	13
California	65	82	.442	18½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	86	59	.593	—
Montreal	80	66	.548	6½
Florida	71	77	.480	16½
New York	65	81	.445	21½
Philadelphia	59	88	.401	28
CENTRAL DIVISION				
St. Louis	79	68	.537	—
Houston	78	70	.527	1½
Chicago	73	72	.503	5
Cincinnati	73	73	.500	5½
Pittsburgh	60	85	.414	18
WEST DIVISION				
Los Angeles	82	64	.562	—
San Diego	82	65	.558	½
Colorado	76	71	.517	6½
San Francisco	60	85	.414	21½

THURSDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 003 020 010—12 13 0
Detroit 201 000 000—3 8 1
Cone, M. Rivera (8), J. Nelson (9) and Girardi; J.Thompson, Sager (5), Br.Williams (8), Lima (9) and Casanova. W—Cone, 6-2. L—J. Thompson, 1-5. HRs—New York, Be.Williams 2 (26), Hayes (2), Fox (3).

California 000 200 000—2 9 2
Cleveland 301 210 40x—11 9 0
Boskie, Gohr (6), Ellis (7) and Greene; Br.Anderson, Mercker (6), Shuey (8), Tavarez (9) and S. Alomar, Diaz (9). W—Br.Anderson, 2-1. L—Boskie, 12-10. HRs—Cleveland, Thome 2 (35), Belle (45), Franco 2 (13).

Chicago 047 100 014—11 16 1
Baltimore 200 001 000—3 3 2
A. Fernandez and Borders; Mussina, Corbin (4), Milchin (8), Haynes (9) and Hollies. W— A. Fernandez W, 14-9. L— Mussina, 19-10. HRs— Chicago, Tartabull (23), Borders (5). Baltimore, R. Alomar (21).

Seattle 200 004 002—8 15 1
Kansas City 011 200 010—5 8 2
Mulholland, Cormora (6), Charlton (9) and D. Wilson; Haney, Hutsman (6), Magnante (7), Pichardo (9) and Sweeney, H. Mercedes (9). W—Mulholland, 4-2. L—Haney, 9-14. Sv—Charlton (16).

Milwaukee 041 000 102—15 19 0
Texas 000 000 022—4 9 1
McDonald, Reyes (9) and Lewis, Stinnett (9); K.Hill, Cook (2), Whiteside (3) and I. Rodriguez, Valle (7). W—McDonald, 11-10. L—K. Hill, 15-9. HRs—Milwaukee, Vina 2 (7), Jaha (30). Texas, Stevens (3).

Oakland 000 000 003 000—3 5 0
Minnesota 000 001 011 001—4 10 1
(12 innings)
Prieto, Acre (9), Groom (9), Corsi (10), Mohler (11) and Steinbach; Aldred, Trombley (9), Guardado (9), Stevens (10) and G.Myers. Walbeck (10). W—Stevens, 3-3. L—Mohler, 5-3. HR—Oakland, Lesher (4). Minnesota, Cordova (15).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 000 100 000—1 7 3
Houston 201 000 01x—4 6 1
Mk.Williams, Springer (7) and Bennett; Santiago (7); Kile and Knorr; Manwaring (8). W—Kile, 12-8. L—Mk.Williams, 6-13. HR—Houston, Bagwell (30).

Atlanta 301 120 100—8 12 3
Colorado 330 003 30x—16 17 0
Smoltz, McMichael (7), Clontz (8), Schutz (8), Lemon (8), Hartgraves (8) and J. Lopez; Bailey, Leskanic (5), Burke (6), M.Munoz (7), S. Reed (7), Beckett (8), Nied (9) and Je.Reed, Decker (7). W—Burke, 1-0. L—Smoltz, 21-8. HR—Atlanta, McGriff (26), Kieske (33). Colorado, Burks (37).

Florida 001 011 100—4 8 0
Montreal 300 000 02x—5 6 2
Hutton, Powell (8) and C. Johnson; M.Letter, Juden (7), D. Veres (8), Rojas (9) and D. Fletcher, Spehr (9). W—D. Veres, 5-3. L—Powell, 4-2. Sv—Rojas (30). HR—Florida, Sheffield (42), Dv.White (14). Montreal, H. Rodriguez (34).

St. Louis 000 001 000—1 2 0
Los Angeles 011 020 00x—4 6 0
Osborne, Bailey (7), Ludwick (8) and Pagnozzi; Nomo, Osuna (9) and Piazza. W—Nomo, 15-10. L—Osborne, 12-9. Sv—Osuna (4). HR—St. Louis, Gant (28). Los Angeles, Karros (31).

Pittsburgh 020 005 003—10 13 1
San Francisco 110 020 000—4 9 2
Schmidt, Dessens (6), Plesac (8), Beaver (8) and Kendall; Watson, Dewey (6), Creek (6), Hook (6), Bourgeois (9) and R.Wilkins. W—Schmidt, 4-5. L—Dewey, 6-3. Sv—Beaver (1). HR—Pittsburgh, J. Bell (9).

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Hiroshima	67	48	0	.583	—
Yomiuri	66	50	0	.569	1½
Chunichi	63	52	0	.548	4
Yakult	55	61	0	.474	12½
Yokohama	49	67	0	.422	18½
Hanshin	48	70	0	.407	20½

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chunichi vs. Hiroshima, ppd., rain
Yokohama 8, Hanshin 1

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Orix	66	45	3	.595	—
Nippon Ham	63	51	3	.553	4½
Kintetsu	55	55	1	.500	10½
Seibu	53	61	4	.465	14½
Lotte	50	61	2	.450	16
Daiei	52	66	1	.441	17½

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

No games scheduled

SOCCER

Cup Winner's Cup

FIRST ROUND, FIRST LEGS
THURSDAY'S LATE RESULTS

Aarhus 1, Olimpija Ljubljana 1
Gloria Bistrita 1, Fiorentina 1
Sion 2, Nivo Vinnitza 0
Constructorul Chisinau 0, Galatasaray 1
Cercle Brugge 3, Brann Bergen 2
AEK Athens 1, Chemion Hurmenne 0
Sturm Graz 2, Sparta Prague 2
Nimes 3, Klaipeda Honved 1
Reykjavik 0, Solna 1
Barcelona 2, AEK Larnaca 0
Benfica 5, Ruch Chorzow 1

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

Tampa Bay 2, New England 1

CYCLING

Tour of Spain

Leading placings in the 171 kilometer 7th stage of the Tour of Spain from Malaga to Marbella on Thursday: 1, Fabio Baldato, Italy, MG-Technogym, 4 hours, 8 minutes, 54 seconds; 2, Giovanni Lombardi, Italy, Polti, same time. 3, Maximilian Sciandri, Italy, Motorola, s. t.; 4, Laurent Jalabert, France, ONCE, s.t.; 5, Massimo Apollonio, Italy, Scrigno, s.t.; 6, Dimitri Konyshev, Russia, Aki-Gimpiemme, s.t.; 7, Stefano Faustini, Italy, Aki-Gimpiemme, s.t.; 8, Andrea Vatteroni, Italy, Scrigno-Blue Storm, s.t.; 9, Roberto Pistore, Italy, MG-Tecnogym, s.t.; 10, Pascal Chanteur, France, Petit Casino, s.t.

Overall Standings: 1, Baldato, 30 hours, 33 minutes, 2 seconds. 2, Jalabert, 22 seconds behind; 3, Lombardi, 26; 4, Werner, 44; 5, Luca Pavanello, Italy, Aki-Gimpiemme, 50; 6,Faustini, 51; 7, Pistore, s.t.; 8, Alex Zuelle, Switzerland, ONCE, 54; 9, Melchor Mauri, Spain, ONCE, 57; 10, Apollonio, s.t.

GOLF

President's Cup

Results Friday from the opening four-ball pairings between the United States and international teams at the Presidents Cup golf matches in Gaineseville, Va.:

Fred Couples and Davis Love, U.S. def. Greg Norman and Robert Allenby, 2 and 1; Ernie Els and Mark McNulty, International, def. Scott Hoch and Mark Brooks, 2 up; Phil Mickelson and Corey Pavin, U.S. def. Vijay Singh and Masashi Ozaki, 2 and 1; Mark O'Meara and David Duval, U.S. def. Steve Elkington and Frank Nobilo, 3 and 2; Tom Leiman and Steve Stricker, U.S. def. Nick Price and Peter Senior, 4 and 2.

(U.S. leads internationals 4-1).

TENNIS

BOURNEMOUTH OPEN
IN BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND
QUARTERFINALS

Jason Stoltenberg (3), Australia, def. Greg Rusedski (6), Britain, 1-6, 6-1, 6-3; Magnus Norman, Sweden, def. Sergi Bruguera (5), Spain, 7-5, 1-6, 7-5; Alberto Costa (1), Spain, def. Danny Sapsford, Britain, 6-1, 6-1; Marc-Kevin Goellner (8), Germany, def. Mariano Zabaleta, Argentina, 6-4, 6-1.

CRICKET

FIRST TEST
ZIMBABWE VS. SRI LANKA, 3D DAY
FRIDAY, IN COLOMBO

Sri Lanka 1st innings: 349 (all out)
Zimbabwe 1st innings: 105-6
Zimbabwe 2d innings: 20-0
(Rain halted play).

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE

CLEVELAND—Recalled RHP Joe Roa from Buffalo, AA. Put INF Herbert Perry on 60-day disabled list.

KANSAS—Signed RHP Tim Belcher to two-year contract extension.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

FLORIDA—Recalled RHP Livan Hernandez, RHP Bill Hurst, RHP Andy Larkin and INF Ralph Millard from Portland, EL.

MONTREAL—Recalled OF Vladimir Guerrero from Harrisburg, EL. Designated RHP Scott Gentile for assignment.

BASKETBALL
NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

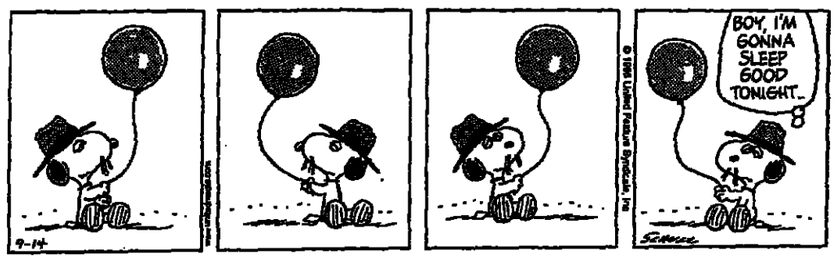
ATLANTA—Signed F Tyrone Corbin and F Willie Burton.

LOS ANGELES—Signed F Juaquin Hawkins.

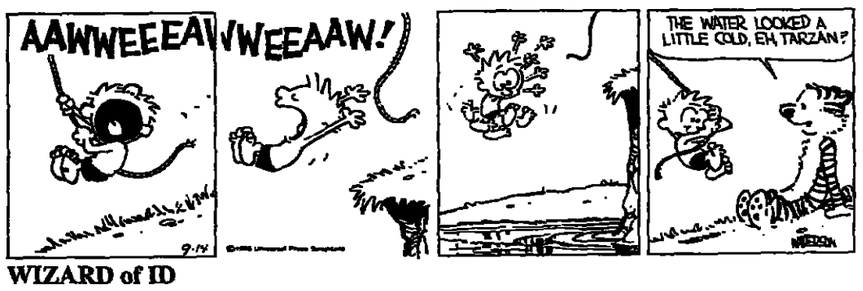
IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

DENNIS THE MENACE

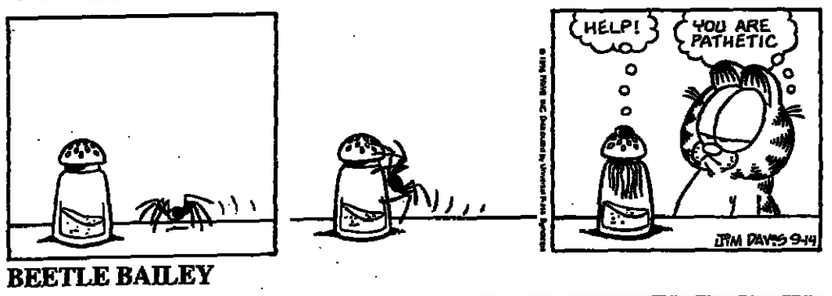
PEANUTS



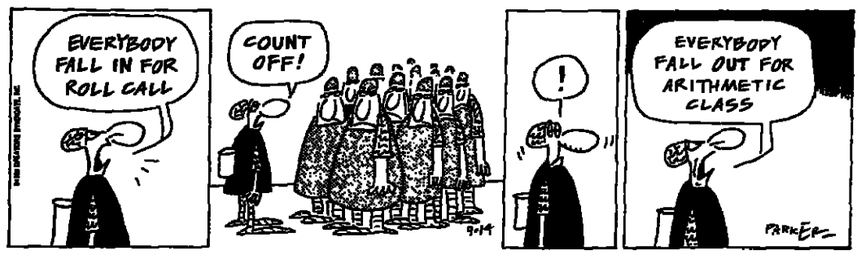
CALVIN AND HOBBES



GARFIELD



WIZARD of ID



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SOBAS
GALUH
LARMIN
RAMAAD

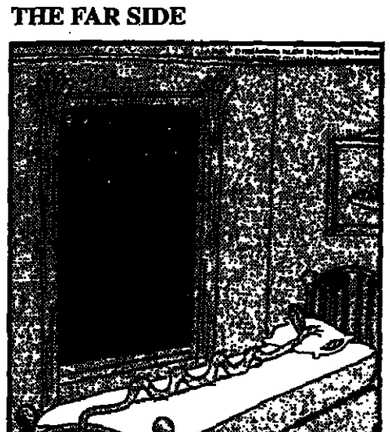
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: (Answers Monday)

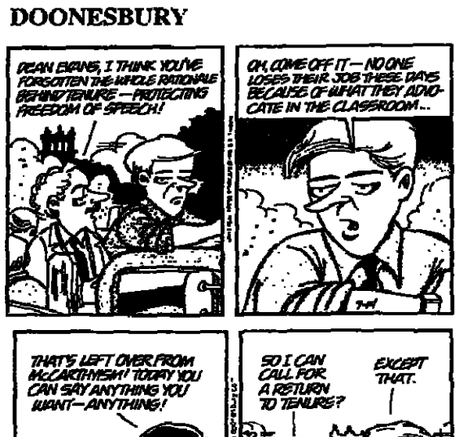
Yesterday's Jumbles: JOINT PRIZE FLABBY MAROON
Answer: The stock broker turned artist exhibited his — PORTFOLIO

BEETLE BAILEY

THE FAR SIDE



DOONESBURY



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DAVE BARRY

The Ads You Love to Hate

MIAMI — So I turned on my car radio, and the first thing I heard was the Shouting Car-Dealership Jerk. You know the one I mean. He sounds like this:

"BELOW DEALER COST!! MAX SNOTWICK FORD DODGE ISUZU CHEVROLET NISSAN STUDEBAKER TOYOTA IS SELLING CARS AT BELOW DEALER COST!! WE'RE LOSING MONEY ON THESE CARS!! WE HAVE TO MAKE ROOM FOR MORE CARS!! SO WE CAN LOSE MORE MONEY!!"

I immediately did what I always do when the Shouting Car-Dealership Jerk comes on: I changed the station. I will listen to ANYTHING — including Morse code, static and the song "A Horse With No Name" — before I will listen to those commercials, and I think most people feel the same way. So the question is: Why are they on the air? Why are car dealerships paying good money for commercials that people hate? My theory is that these commercials are NOT paid for by car dealerships; they're paid for by competing radio stations, who hope you'll switch to them. I developed a similar theory years ago about the infamous "ring around the collar" commercials for Wisk. Remember those? They always featured a Concerned Housewife who tried and tried to get her husband's collars clean; but when her husband, who apparently did not wash his neck, would put on a shirt, people would point out that his collar was dirty. These extremely irritating voices — voices that would kill a laboratory rat in seconds — would shriek: "RING AROUND THE COLLAR! RING AROUND THE COLLAR!" And the Concerned Housewife would be SO embarrassed that the only thing preventing her from lying down right on her kitchen floor and slashing her wrists was the fear that the paramedics might notice that she had waxy yellow buildup.

□

There was a time when the "ring around the collar" campaign was arguably the single most detested aspect of American culture. Many people swore that, because of those commercials, they would not purchase Wisk if it were the last detergent on Earth. Yet the commercials stayed on the air for YEARS. Why? Because SOMEBODY was buying Wisk. The question is: Who?

My theory is that it was the Soviet Union. These ads ran during the height of the Cold War, when the Soviets would stop at nothing to destroy America. I believe they sent agents over here with the mission of purchasing huge quantities of Wisk; this convinced the Wisk manufacturers that the "ring around the collar" campaign was working, so they kept it on the air, thereby causing millions of Americans to conclude that they lived in a nation of complete idiots, and thus to become depressed and alienated. I believe that virtually all the negative developments of the '60s and '70s — riots, protests, crime, drug use, "The Gong Show" — were related, directly or indirectly, to Wisk commercials.

□

I'll tell you another kind of ad I hate: The ones where they give you information that could never be of any conceivable use to you. For example, there was a series of ads for some giant chemical company. I forget which one, where they'd show you, say, a family watching television, and the announcer would say something like: "We don't make televisions. And we don't make the little plastic things that hold the wires inside the televisions. We make the machines that stamp the numbers on the little plastic things that hold the wires inside the televisions." When I saw those ads, I wanted to scream: WHY ARE YOU PAYING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO TELL ME THIS?? WHAT DO YOU WANT ME TO DO??

Excuse me for shouting like the Car Dealership Jerk; I get emotional about this. I'm sure you do, too, which is why I'm inviting you to write to me at One Herald Plaza, Miami, Fla., 33132, and tell me — BRIEFLY — what advertisements, past or present, that you really hate, and why. I'll write a column about this, which will benefit humanity in general by enabling me to write yet another column without doing any research. Don't thank me: I do it all for you. At WAY below dealer cost.

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'Cradled in Caricature': George Cruikshank

International Herald Tribune

MARY BLUME

PARIS — French artists such as Delacroix and Daumier admired him although his only trip abroad aborted at Boulogne where he was unable to obtain a proper English breakfast. His contemporaries called him the descendant and equal of the great caricaturists Hogarth, Rowlandson and Gillray. Autograph hunters and bill collectors pursued him, and when at last George Cruikshank died the Morning Post in London reported with pious inaccuracy that he had spent his old age in comfort and repose.

His caricatures had all the bite of his predecessors' but there was also an aspiring quality to them, as in his life, which led him to book illustration, social concerns and a good deal of Victorian humbug. Ruskin, sensing that Cruikshank's work went beyond satire, said his dark, atmospheric etchings were, with Rembrandt's, the best ever made.

Cruikshank's frontispiece to "The Rose and the Lily."

Cruikshank lived from 1792 to 1878 and later in life grumbled that he had to prove to younger generations that he was not his own grandfather. He left behind 8,500 letters and tens of thousands of sketches, designs and finished work. Robert L. Patten has just come out with Volume II of his biography, "George Cruikshank's Life, Times, and Art" (published in Cambridge by The Lutterworth Press), which runs from 1835 to the artist's death.

Born into an engraving family, (even his mother helped hand color prints), Cruikshank began work at 9 and had no training except from his father: "I was cradled in caricature," he used to say. A hard-drinking, high-living Regency buck, he began with political satires of the royal family and Napoleon, moved into studies of London life crammed with the detail which viewers, who "read" caricature in those days, savored, and then into illustrating classic 18th-century novels and fairy tales.

Imitators (one called himself Shortshanks) tried to capture what Thackeray called his queer, free, fantastical line, he started his own Cruikshank Comic Almanac and at the start of Patten's second volume, age 43, he was riding high. Within months he met the 24-year-old journalist Charles Dickens, illustrated his "Sketches by Boz" and then, most memorably, "Oliver Twist."

Etchings such as "Fagin in the Condemned Cell" are still considered the height of graphic art. With his knowledge of London lowlife, Cruikshank's contribution was inestimable: Mario Praz has noted that, at the beginning, "The work of the writer Dickens ranks below that of the illustrator Cruikshank, so satisfactory a formula has the latter already found for what Dickens is still struggling to say."

They never collaborated again and their friendship remained edgy. After Dickens's death Cruikshank was quoted in a newspaper story as saying that "Oliver Twist" had been his idea, and so were all the characters. He may not actually have said this but most likely by then he believed it and he may, in large part, have been right.

As the mid-19th century approached, Cruikshank was no longer a carousing Regency radical but an aspiring middle-class professional, living in a suburb and aiming to have complete control over his printed work as author, printer, bookseller and publisher. In contrast to the first volume, Patten's sequel is a long history of commercial and artistic decline. At one point the middle-aged Cruikshank enrolls in the Royal Academy for lessons; at another, never having studied painting, he undertakes a huge (more than 7 by 13 feet) and rather muddy canvas called "The Worship of Bacchus" to be exhibited for an entrance fee, with prints to be sold later. After the first day, nobody came.

And yet for all this time he was a celebrity, himself caricatured and praised. The disparity between his fame and income is one of Patten's themes.

While Dickens's satire became sharper, Cruikshank became more sentimental in keeping with the times: "an implicit acknowledgment of precariousness," Patten suggests. He still took on social themes: he illustrated one of the more than a dozen editions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (an attractive proposition to English publishers since they didn't pay a copyright fee on an American book) and also did a series on the Manchester cotton famine caused by the blockade of Southern ports during the American Civil War. He did not stop to think of the two projects as contradictory.

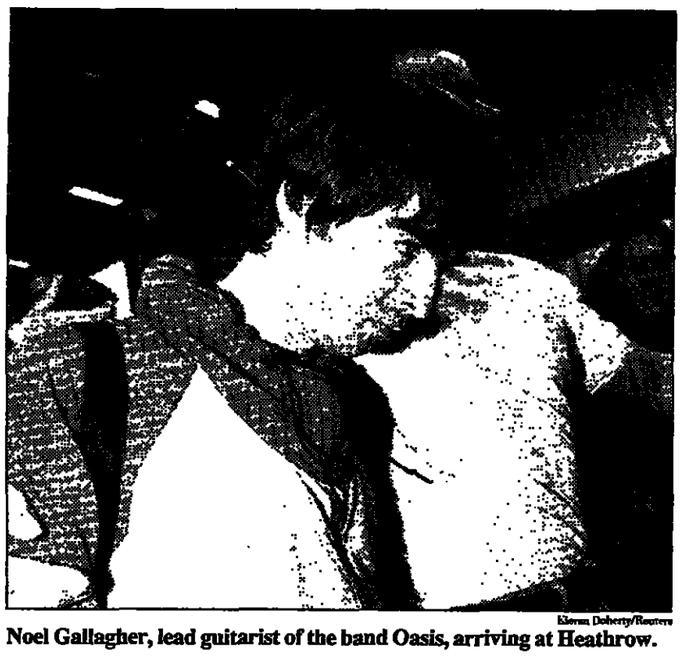
The major transformation of the second half of Cruikshank's life was that he became an ardent teetotaler — a wise career move as well as a matter of conviction. Temperance societies were extremely powerful and well-off (the rising tycoon Thomas Cook was teetotal), an excellent market for anti-alcohol engravings and an eager audience for Cruikshank's speeches and amateur theatricals.

He even became a lieutenant colonel in a temperance military unit and came to refer to himself as a former caricaturist. His aged mother, a hearty boozer, was disgusted by her son's inconsistency.

He was so obsessed with improving others that he proposed a series against the habit of tapping the teeth with or sucking on the heads of umbrellas and walking sticks. He refused on moral grounds to contribute to Punch, which might have been his salvation, and was bilked in an insurance scheme to help the worthy poor.

Behind the piety and hypocrisy (he fathered 10 illegitimate children) there remained a disquieting quality in work that for the most part became more and more conventional. The frontispiece to "The Rose and the Lily," a collection of fairy tales, shows a flat-headed monster rising from the water; only his eyes are visible and they are gazing balefully at the pretty flowers around him. Cruikshank unusually added his age, 83, to his signature: perhaps the gaze was his.

Three years later, he was dead, buried at his wife's urging in St. Paul's, but not in the "painters' corner" with Turner and Blake. One of his bequests was the fine wine cellar in his mistress's house, assembled after he had so publicly taken the pledge.



Kieran Doherty/Reuters

Noel Gallagher, lead guitarist of the band Oasis, arriving at Heathrow.

PEOPLE

THE British pop group **Oasis** has abruptly canceled its U.S. tour and may split up after **Liam** and **Noel Gallagher** came to blows in a hotel. A London tabloid said Friday that the feuding brothers had to be pulled apart as they angrily traded punches after a five-hour "summit meeting" in their hotel in Charlotte, North Carolina. "The future of Oasis is unknown," an Oasis spokesman told the Sun. Noel Gallagher flew home alone to London on Thursday evening, looking depressed, and declined to tell a barrage of reporters what was happening to Britain's leading band. Liam followed with the rest of the group on Friday morning, flying in from Atlanta. Record company executives denied Friday that the band would split up, but they confirmed that Oasis would not be touring in the "foreseeable future."

□

Fergie has a new career — as a reporter. **Sarah Ferguson**, the former wife of **Prince Andrew**, will interview celebrities for the French magazine Paris-Match, according to the British press. A Paris-Match spokesman was quoted as saying she would work regularly for the magazine, which hoped to publish six interviews with "famous and important people around the world" before the end of the year. "She is going to be one of our reporters," the spokesman said. "She knows a lot of people and her name opens doors. She is very direct and spontaneous, the French love her." Financial details of the contract were not divulged. In 1992, Paris-Match plunged the royal family into scandal by publishing photos of the duchess in a topless bathing suit with her "financial adviser," the Texas businessman **John Bryan**.

□

Camilla Parker Bowles, the companion of **Prince Charles**, plans to sell off some family heirlooms at a London auction. Sotheby's said the collection of 19th-century urns, bowls, candlesticks and goblets was expected to fetch up to £16,000 ($24,880) at a sale Oct. 16. The heirlooms were inherited from her maternal grandmother. **Princess Diana** has blamed Parker Bowles for the breakup of her marriage to Charles, who has publicly admitted that he committed adultery.

□

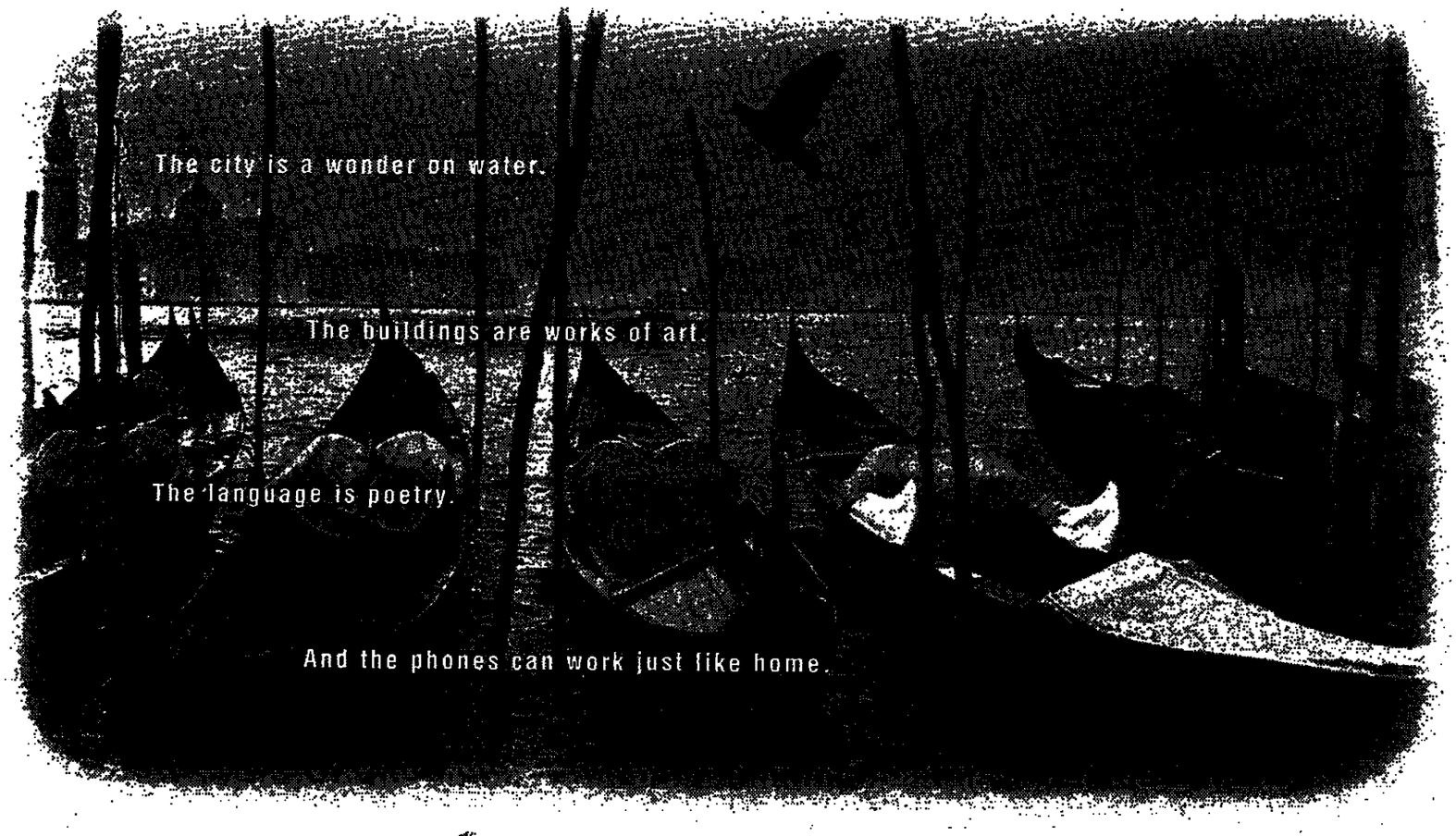
The billionaire **Ron Perelman** has filed for divorce from his third wife, **Patricia Duff**, a Democratic fund-raiser. Last week, a Perelman spokesman, **Howard Rubenstein**, was spreading the word that the couple was trying to work things out. The New York Daily News reported that the two had a reconciliation meeting at Perelman's $12 million East Hampton manse — which abruptly ended when Perelman discovered that his wife was wearing a hidden tape recorder. By Thursday, Rubenstein was saying, "We are not making any comment whatsoever." They married in December 1994.

□

A judge in Hawaii has thrown out a defamation lawsuit against **George Harrison**. The judge dismissed claims that the former Beatle defamed two Maui men by saying, "I'm being raped by all these people," in a newspaper story about a land dispute. The ruling said it was clear that Harrison, who owns a home in a remote area of Maui, meant the statement as "rhetorical hyperbole." **Steven Gold** and **Scott Whitney** sued Harrison in July 1995 over the remarks, made in 1993.

□

Michael Jackson, who is currently in Bucharest, plays Moscow on Tuesday. Ahead of his visit the Russian press is priming the public with some acerbic remarks about men who wear rows of medals and erect huge statues of themselves. "Michael Jackson likes to be called the King of Pop, although a more fitting name would be Comrade General Secretary," a political commentator wrote in Friday's Komsomolskaya Pravda. "The only thing he still lacks is a mausoleum with the letters 'JACKSON' and an honor guard." For those who might not live to see that day, the paper published a doctored photo of the Lenin mausoleum with Jackson's name superimposed, and Jackson in front in a Soviet-style posture. Jackson erected a statue of himself last week in Prague.



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Denmark	8001-0010	Russia●▲(Moscow)●	755-5042
France	19-0011	Spain○	900-99-00-11
Germany	0130-0010	Sweden	020-795-611
Greece●	00-800-1311	Switzerland●	0-800-550011
		United Kingdom▲	0500-89-0011

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Israel	177-100-2727
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